



Janusz Gorski, the minister of higher education, with hands clasped, and other Polish officials after signing an agreement with students Wednesday in Lodz that ended protests at universities.

AFL-CIO Supports U.S. Aid to Poland Provided Regime Respects Solidarity

By Harry Bernstein
Los Angeles Times Service

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — For the first time in its history, the AFL-CIO has called for U.S. economic support for the government of a Communist nation.

Tuesday's stand by the militant anti-Communist leaders of the 14-million-member labor federation was the result of the Polish government's recognition of Solidarity, Poland's independent union movement.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said that if the Polish government lives up to the commitments it has made to Solidarity, "it could have far-reaching effects on the question of detente with all Communist countries willing to allow the existence of a free trade union movement."

A statement adopted unanimously by the AFL-CIO executive council said: "Because we share the aspirations of Poland's workers for a better life and for an economic climate more conducive to Solidarity's success, the AFL-CIO is prepared to support an extension of Western credits to Poland, but only under conditions that safeguard the rights and interests of the workers ...

Conditional

"The AFL-CIO will support additional U.S. aid to Poland only if it is conditional on the adherence of the Polish government to last year's agreement, in which the government recognized Solidarity's right to exist, the statement said.

The AFL-CIO also reported that it had raised more than \$200,000 to assist Solidarity directly and that more money would be sent to the Polish union despite what the union leaders here said was a "massive and slanderous propaganda attack by the Soviet Union and its satellites on the AFL-CIO because of its assistance to the Polish workers."

The AFL-CIO is not abandoning its anti-Communist stand, but Mr. Kirkland said the federation's prime condition for dealing with any Communist nation is the existence in such nations of a free trade union movement, "and Poland is the first such country."

Another move for the support of the Polish government came from

the International Metalworkers Federation, which represents more than 15 million workers in 60 affiliated unions in non-Communist countries.

The metalworkers called on all their affiliates to "press your governments to give all economic and financial aid to Poland on generous terms." Additionally, the organization, which has never admitted a union from a Communist country into its ranks, has invited Solidarity to join.

The metalworkers group has just issued a 70-page report on Solidarity, saying it is "well-established and ... has a tremendous sense of determination, if not a completely clear sense of purpose beyond getting fully organized."

The report, based on a recent tour of Poland on which officials of the organization interviewed 41 Solidarity leaders, coincided with the stand taken by the AFL-CIO leaders at their annual meeting in Miami Beach. Executives of the metalworkers union are holding separate sessions here.

W. German Firm Plans to Launch Rocket in Libya

MUNICH — West Germany's private rocket company plans to launch a suborbital flight from Libya in two to three months, a company spokesman said Wednesday.

Franz Wuksch, spokesman for OTRAG (Orbital Transport and Raketen AG), said the company's immediate plans called for launching an unmanned single-stage rocket "for the suborbital region."

In 1982, OTRAG hopes "to test a three-stage rocket with a package of 48 propulsion jets," he said.

"The technical development of the rocket is essentially concluded," Mr. Wuksch said. "We're already preparing the series production."

Since its founding in 1974, the company has generated international controversies with its efforts to develop relatively low-cost satellite launchers for use by developing countries.

In April, 1979, the government of Zaire canceled an agreement allowing OTRAG to lease 100,000 square kilometers (about 40,000 square miles) of bush country for test launches. The company, which has denied claims that it is developing rockets for military uses, later reached agreement with Libya to use an area of the Sahara for tests.

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The report stressed Solidarity's "hatred of the Soviet Union and its bitter contempt for the Polish Communist Party."

On another matter, the AFL-CIO leaders said that after decades of "brutal suppression of its black workers, marked by police attacks on unarmed workers, mass arrests and banishment of black labor leaders, the South African government now claims it is moving toward recognition of black trade unions."

Union Rights

The federation's leaders said, however, that recognition of unions made up of black workers in South Africa is not enough.

"Integral to this recognition must be the acceptance by the South African government of the basic, unqualified trade union rights of every worker in South Africa, irrespective of race," the AFL-CIO said.

The union leaders said they plan to give significant help to black South Africans to support "basic changes which eliminate the repressive and inhuman system of apartheid and hasten majority rule."

They said the AFL-CIO will establish an African-American Labor Center to coordinate all U.S. labor activities in support of trade union developments in South Africa.

The union leaders also promised to create a special fund to finance trade union activities in South Africa and a legal defense fund for unions there.

Also Tuesday, the AFL-CIO leaders promised backing to an organization founded last October to "give voice to the aspirations of the Cuban people for a democratic Cuba, free of Soviet domination."

The organization — Cuba Independent and Democratic — was set up in Caracas by Huber S. Matos, an anti-Castro Cuban who was in prison for nearly 20 years and who spoke to the AFL-CIO convention last year.

Swedish Journalists Sign New Contract

STOCKHOLM — The first major strike action by Swedish journalists in 80 years ended abruptly Wednesday when their union and the newspaper employers association signed a new contract resolving two main issues.

The union had banned overtime work by journalists members on Feb. 9 to underscore demands for copyright benefits and higher pay for work at inconvenient hours.

In describing the situation outside Kabul, the source cited reports that heavy fighting continued in Herat, where 200 residents were said to have been arrested for insurgent activity in the last week. He added that in Kandahar, another major city, large parts of town were under control of rebel groups who were imposing their own curfew from 4 p.m. to 9 a.m.

On even reports from information supplied by other than direct witnesses was the action of a joint Afghan-Soviet force seeking draft evaders in the Schnez Valley. When informed by villagers that the young men had fled to either Pakistan or into the hills, the press group reportedly turned and shot an old man. According to the diplomat's report this was followed by some isolated firing at the visiting soldiers who responded by shooting and killing 45 villagers and arresting 200 more.

In the last few months there have been several such accounts of widespread shootings in villages as Afghan and Soviet troops were frustrated in induction drives intended to restore the thin ranks of

the Afghan army. The recruitment efforts have not succeeded; as a result the Afghan command has had to extend tours of duty, which has led to several barracks uprisings.

Western specialists report that unless sizeable numbers of young men are drafted quickly, another extension of service will be ordered in late March for men who have already served six months beyond their discharge dates.

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Calvo Sotelo Urges Parliament To Approve New Government

From Agency Dispatches

MADRID — Against the backdrop of a wave of resignations by top Spanish police officials, Deputy Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo Wednesday urged the Cortes (parliament) to approve a new government which he pledged to lead until the next scheduled elections in 1983.

In a vigorous address, Mr. Calvo Sotelo praised former Premier Adolfo Suarez, who resigned last month, and said his new government will give top priority to easing unemployment and will "choose the moment" to bring Spain into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Calvo Sotelo, who was in charge of economic affairs in the outgoing Cabinet, made no direct reference to a string of resignations by leading police officials, stung by criticism of the death in custody of a suspected Basque terrorist who had been tortured.

After a judge ordered preventive detention for five policemen implicated in the affair, at least seven senior police officials submitted their resignations in a display of solidarity with them, and many others expressed their anger by threatening to resign. The resignations appeared to be an effort to pressure the government and the judiciary to ease its investigations into the death of Jose Ignacio Arregui Izaguirre, the 30-year-old suspected terrorist.

First Vote

The Arregui affair threatens to deprive Mr. Calvo Sotelo of the majority of votes in the 550-member Congress of Deputies (lower house) he needs to gain its confidence on a first vote expected Friday. Both Basque and Catalan regionalists are withholding their support, though the premier-designate might just squeak through with the backing of a scattering of independent deputies.

Attacking the U.S. initiative, the Socialist International's main spokesman on Central America, Pierre Schori, said it was "insolent of the Americans to seek to prove that the liberation struggle [in El Salvador] is a Communist fabrication."

Mr. Schori, director of international affairs for Sweden's Social Democrats and for the Socialist International, said Wednesday in Stockholm that he had information that the insurgents buy their arms "from sources which, if

known in Washington, would cause a big stir there."

Mr. Schori, who returned Tuesday from a fact-finding trip to Nicaragua and the United States, refused to elaborate. But he denied that the guerrillas receive weapons from Communist countries, as the Reagan administration alleges.

The U.S. view is being pressed in Europe by several teams of diplomats. Luigi Einaudi, who was an architect of Carter administration policy in Latin America and has continued to serve under Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., is presenting Washington's arguments in Italy.

The main U.S. emissary is Lawrence Eagleburger, who has been nominated to handle European affairs in the State Department. Mr. Eagleburger has presented reports on the Soviet role in El Salvador to both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Economic Community in Brussels. No details of the U.S. dossier were disclosed.

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in his hour-long speech Wednesday, Mr. Calvo Sotelo stayed within the mainstream philosophy of the ruling Union of the Democratic Center, and furnished little ammunition to the Socialist opposition which believes that the new premier will be leading Spain to the right.

If Mr. Calvo Sotelo, nominated by King Juan Carlos, fails on the first round confirmation vote, he can be approved with only a majority of those voting and present after a 48-hour wait.

However, a first round defeat would be politically damaging, and some sources said Mr. Calvo Sotelo would quit now.

He devoted one-fourth of his speech to foreign affairs and said his government would not brook interference from "any third power, specifically the Soviet Union."

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Zimbabwe's Patriotic Front

The new nation of Zimbabwe seems to have avoided a bitter second round of civil war, this time pitting black against black and tribe against tribe. The day was apparently saved because Joshua Nkomo, the sometime Patriotic Front partner but also rival of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, chose courageously not to let his political ambition become the focus of any military operation.

Armed partisans of the two men's former guerrilla armies have clashed before. Last week the fighting threatened to spread. Mr. Mugabe reacted strongly, sending elements of the former Rhodesian army and air force against the Nkomo insurgents. He also called in Mr. Nkomo, now serving as a minister without portfolio, to bid for a cease-fire and separation of forces. Hundreds, mostly from the Nkomo side, were killed. But in the end the unity of the new nation, and its hopes for foreign aid and investment, seem to have survived.

Once again, therefore, the skeptics have been confounded. Inheriting an economy weakened by war and a bitterly divided society, Mr. Mugabe has charted a course of reconciliation and pragmatism. Lacking both a unified national army and an experienced black managerial class, he has nonetheless established his authority, mainly by force of

personality. He has also respected the liberties of rivals in ways that are almost without parallel in the Third World. There are no political prisoners in Zimbabwe.

Mr. Nkomo has been equally remarkable in the personally more difficult role of runner-up. He founded Zimbabwe's modern nationalist movement but could not overcome the political handicap of membership in a minority tribe. He was soundly defeated by his former disciple in last year's pre-independence election and has since been pushed even further into the background.

Despite this disappointment, however, Mr. Nkomo has not become a lesser nationalist. In the latest crisis, he explicitly urged his followers to respect the election returns. Referring to Mr. Mugabe, he said, "I am here in his behalf and we are working well together indeed."

Zimbabwe desperately needs economic help to get through a difficult reconstruction period. But its economy is fundamentally strong. It has now also demonstrated important political strength. As long as Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo can hold together, they promise to be a formidable and patriotic front indeed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dimensions in El Salvador

A military response is necessary in El Salvador, where a Nicaraguan-, Cuban-, Soviet-supported insurgency is attempting to overthrow an army-backed center-right government with a commitment to social reform. But a political response is necessary, too. It has not been in sufficient evidence as the Reagan administration cranks up to make El Salvador a demonstration of its worldwide anti-Communist strategy.

A political response means two things. The Salvadoran government must show itself as eager to halt violence directed against civilians by soldiers and the right-wing death squads (often the same people) as it is to halt violence conducted by guerrillas. Precisely here lies the importance of keeping the heat on the government to discover who killed the American church workers. This incident cannot be parked in a "human rights" cubbyhole. It is, for many Salvadorans, the test of whether their government is on their side. The United States would not want to help the government reduce the guerrillas, as could yet happen, only to find that the government's failure to rein in its own forces still denied it broad popular support.

The other requirement is to construct a

negotiating framework, of which nothing has so far been heard from Reagan officials. Among the guerrillas and their civilian supporters, some are committed to armed struggle to the point of regarding compromise as betrayal of their revolution. But others appear to be more conciliatory. The code word "Zimbabwé," meaning talks by opposing forces in a civil war, is gaining a certain currency. The United States may not have the sole duty, or the best opening, to promote negotiations. Mexico, for instance, seems better placed, if it could break through its revolutionary rhetoric and try. Other international parties are standing by. But the U.S. interest in negotiations must be asserted.

There is an undeniable military dimension to the El Salvador crisis, but the crisis remains essentially political. The administration should not oversell the notion that a military showdown, launched essentially for considerations of U.S. global strategy, is everything. Its best chance of being successful and supported in the policy it is now unveiling is to show itself open to the political dimension as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bloom Has His Day

A gentleman named Paul L. Bloom turns out to be the philanthropist of the transition. Mr. Bloom, special counsel in the Department of Energy, directed that a \$4 million settlement payment from Amoco Oil on an overcharge case be converted into four \$1-million checks. These, in turn, he sent, apparently without either the knowledge or approval of then-DOE secretary Charles A. Duncan, to four organizations that aid the "truly needy."

Understandably, Mr. Bloom's actions ruffled some feathers among Reagan officials, who have demanded the return of any unspent portion of the \$4 million while disclaiming any desire to play the Sheriff of Nottingham to his Robin Hood by hauling back the entire amount. In his ecumenical and evenhanded slicing of the Amoco pie to the Salvation Army, the National Council of Churches, the National Conference of Catholic Charities and the Council of Jewish Federations, Mr. Bloom had stipulated that the bonanza be used "as restitution for poor people to pay their overcharged fuel bills." The Reagan budget-cutters remain sufficiently sensitive to allegations of callous behavior that they will surely refuse to launch any major effort to recover the whole amount.

In Mr. Bloom's favor, it seems evident that the motives behind this \$4 million misunderstanding were benign and that his instincts

were admirably generous. He acted, moreover, with a decisiveness not always characteristic of the bureaucracy. "It seemed to me," he said, "that it was time the Department of Energy did something to help those individuals... who were most needy."

It should be kept in mind, too, that outgoing presidents and officials have used post-election opportunities to shift personnel, policies and available funds at least since John Adams' lame-duck decision to appoint a last-minute batch of "midnight judges."

What makes Mr. Bloom's action noteworthy, therefore, apart from its stunning benevolence, is something else. *L'affaire Bloom* has dramatized, however inadvertently, one of the Reagan presidential campaign's central themes — its portrayal of a runaway federal bureaucracy supposedly out of control by elected officials and their appointees. For whether or not Mr. Bloom had the legal authority to allocate the specific funds does not address the underlying administrative question. Did not simple courtesy or common sense suggest to him the virtues of informing Secretary Duncan? Apparently not. In his defense, Mr. Bloom points out: "I did not ask the secretary's permission when I brought the charges against Amoco. I did not ask his permission when I settled the claims."

L'état bureaucratique, in short, c'est moi.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

On German Unification

Mr. Honecker, the East German party leader, must have done some serious thinking and consulting before suddenly raising the question of German unification in a speech to party workers on Sunday. He must also have consulted with the Russians. A subject of such reverberating significance is not brought lightly from the closet in which it has lain for so many years. But what his weighty reasons were can only be guessed at.

East Germans are probably feeling a little

lonely now. Their contacts with West Germany have been sharply reduced by the new regulations on compulsory exchange of currency, and seem further threatened by the deterioration of East-West relations as a whole.

Their contacts with Poland have been reduced by the troubles there. Their wall is closing again. But perhaps the party leaders are also coming to admit to themselves that their attempts to confer historical legitimacy on their state have had only limited success.

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

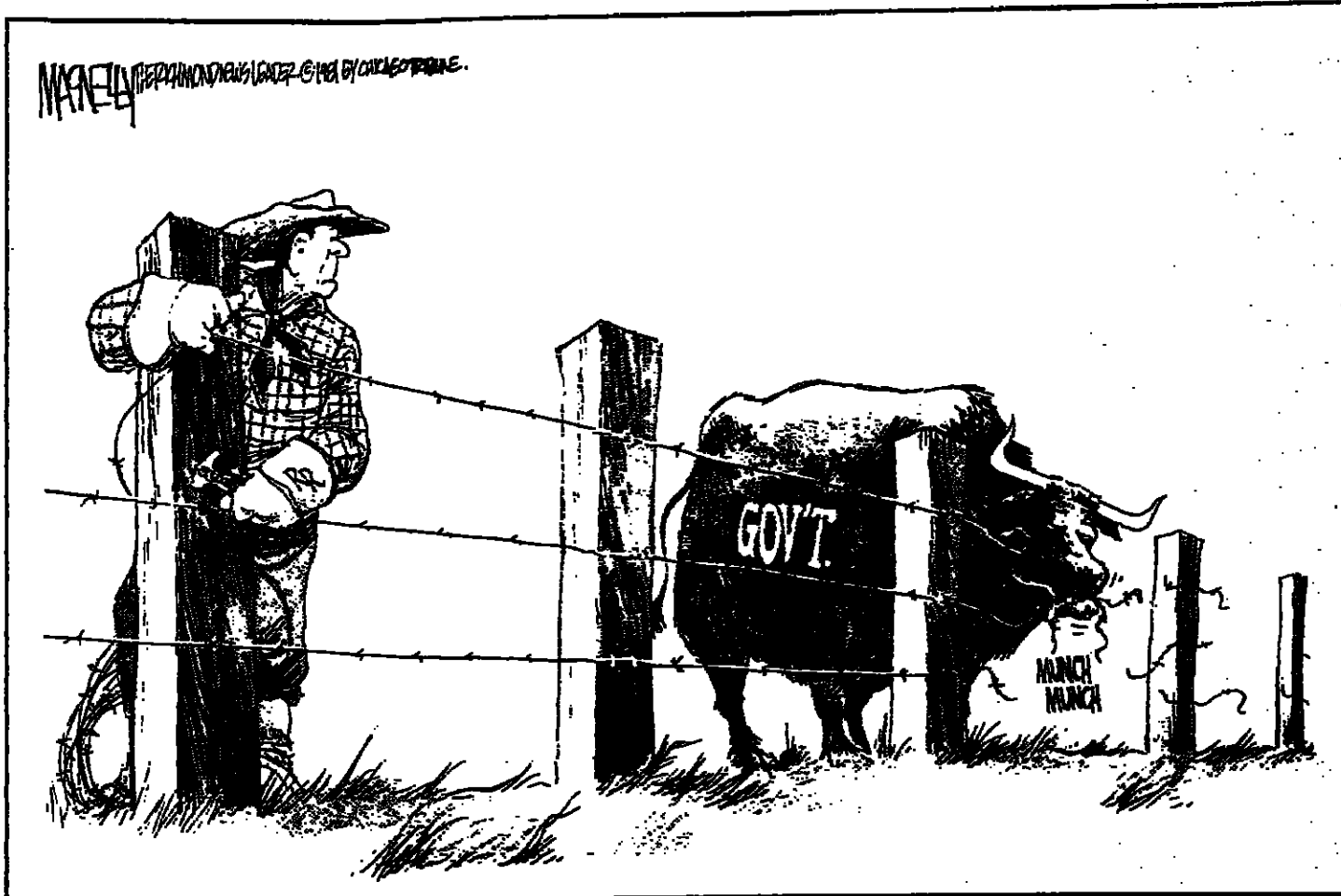
February 19, 1906

ST. PETERSBURG — News from the interior of Russia indicates uneasiness in the face of anticipated agrarian disturbances in the early spring. The condition of the peasants everywhere is deplorable, but in several of the central provinces they are actually starving. Owing to want of seed or of the means to obtain it, large areas of land will this year be left uncultivated. The already existing famine will be felt more acutely as the time comes on for the commencement of field operations and the peasants will be only too prone to take the law into their own hands. Foreseeing this, the landed classes are getting rid of their properties at break-up prices and are migrating into the larger towns.

Fifty Years Ago

February 19, 1931

MADRID — King Alfonso has brought Spain out of a grave political crisis by approving yesterday a ministry of monarchist concentration formed by Admiral Aznar, who was mentioned as possible premier immediately after the resignation of Gen. Berenguer. The new Cabinet is composed largely of the men who governed Spain at the time of Primo de Rivera's coup eight years ago, thus marking a stage toward a return to normal constitutional life. Far from sanctioning any substantial reduction of the royal prerogatives under the constitution, the king, by calling upon Mr. Sanchez Guerra to form a Cabinet, demonstrated the impossibility of union among the anti-monarchist elements.



Poland: 90 Days of Calm?

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The countdown has once again begun for Poland in the three-month respite requested by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the new premier. Poland's fourth head of government in a year, he asked for "90 days of calm" to start on a program of economic stabilization and to initiate long-term reform.

The request seems reasonable since Gen. Jaruzelski has long been known as a responsible man and he has just acquired all the levers of power as premier, minister of defense, supervisor of foreign affairs, security, justice and relations with the church.

This is not the first time that a moratorium in labor conflicts has been requested in Poland since last summer's strikes. There was even a beginning of a truce in December and January. But then it was the independent union Solidarity which had requested it and the government that prevented it. The government, in fact, chose to impose its policy of *fait accompli* in several of the key aspects of the agreements signed in Gdansk last Aug. 31, particularly concerning the five-day workweek, payment for strike days and its attitude toward "crimes of opinion."

A Blank Check

Although the government was forced to give in on each of these points, the very idea of a moratorium appeared less and less credible and a dialogue impossible. Only the strike weapon remained.

There seems to be no reason to doubt Gen. Jaruzelski's good intentions just as there seems to be no reason to give him a blank check. As Lech Walesa declared after his first contact with the new government last Saturday, "We are against strikes, not only for 90 days, but for all the time. But our attitude will depend on how the government behaves..." This caution is all the more understandable since Gen. Jaruzelski's goodwill is not enough to lay down a modus vivendi between a weakened government that has no real national mandate and the Polish people, who have learned to be wary and who have become determined not to give in on essential questions.

There remain two major dangers in the plan to make Poland an island of liberty within its "socialist frontiers." But there is no danger from a Solidarity that proved its good intentions by cancelling the scheduled printers' strike that would have deprived the country of its newspapers for a day.

Danger

The first real danger comes from the poor condition of the Communist Party. What Gen. Jaruzelski needs to make his moratorium possible is a new Polish Communist Party, one that would be efficient and honest. The one in power now is divided by internal acrimony and by struggles among the various ruling clans. The party's recent plenary session was reportedly cut short to prevent making too public the antagonisms that were splitting it apart.

A number of sectors within the party are almost paralyzed by inefficiency and waste, others have been compromised by their relations with corrupt party leaders who have been ousted after a show of popular anger. These are the party men who have tried to block any proposal for reform since reform would necessarily mean sharing power.

One of the more evident examples of their action is the decision to investigate KOR, the dissident group which has often served as counsel to Solidarity. And Solidarity has let it be known that it would fight — even through strikes — any attempt of repression against KOR. Yet the man who has been charged with the investigation of KOR is Gen. Lucjan Czubinski, who has been involved in all the major instances of repression within the last decade.

Soviet Praise

The second danger comes from the outside. Moscow praised Gen. Jaruzelski's elevation to premier, although nothing frightens the Kremlin more than the specter of Communist "Bonapartism." For if a general has assumed a great deal of power in Poland, the only military men to share any power among the top echelons in the Kremlin are civilians — Marshals

Brezhnev, Ustinov and Andropov — and all the operational posts in Moscow are strictly limited to prevent any accumulation of power. Furthermore, the Polish Army, which is the largest military force allied to the Soviet Union, has been known for its patriotism and nationalism since it got rid of its Soviet generals in Polish uniforms in 1956, and particularly, since the departure of Marshal Konstanty Rokossovsky.

One question that remains unresolved is what the Polish Army would do in case of Soviet intervention. But an indication of the way it would go may come from the fact that 100,000 conscripts will join the Polish Army in May and 75 percent of them, according to unofficial estimates, already are members of Solidarity.

However, 75 percent of the army cadres — those who Moscow counts on to put an end to "chaos and anarchy" that is so dangerous for socialist order and for the cohesion of the Warsaw Pact — are members of the Communist Party.

When Moscow agreed to let Gen. Jaruzelski become premier, it let it be known that this was the last time it would stretch the "credit of confidence" it allotted to Polish party chief Stanislaw Kania. In other words, for the Kremlin, Gen. Jaruzelski is Poland's last chance to stabilize the situation by itself. The next person who would lose his job if anything went wrong would be Mr. Kania himself, who would be replaced by a man — or group of men — chosen by the Kremlin.

But the main problem lies in the fact that the term "stabilization" does not have the same meaning in Warsaw as it does in Moscow. Thus, as Gen. Jaruzelski prepares to confer with Mr. Walesa, Moscow has declared that Poland remains in danger because "plotters in the guise of labor leaders, inspired by the West, are striving to attain the levers of power..."

Moscow has thus let it be known that it believes the Polish crisis to be the result of a foreign plot and that the Polish Army, therefore, must face its responsibility to paci-

fy the country through all the means at its disposition and not to enter into a dialogue with "plotters."

The Kremlin is quite prepared to give Poland some more time to set its house straight, all the more since Gen. Jaruzelski set the deadline himself.

Ready to Help

"Our army is the army of Poland before being that of the Warsaw Pact," a Polish officer declared when the head of the army was named to head the government.

On that basis, Solidarity and the entire nation are prepared to help the Communist Party run the nation, since the Communist Party does have a mandate from geopolitical reality. When Gen. Jaruzelski will be able to do his part will soon be seen.

Gen. Bonaparte's 100 days took him from the island of Elba to Waterloo. There is some hope that Gen. Jaruzelski may find another path during his 90 days.

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'This Is God's World'

By Anthony Lewis

Bishop Tutu said in a conversation recently, "They have a ball called 'change.' Then they have one for their right wing — 'Look, man, we don't take any nonsense.' And they must keep the black community cowed."

Botha looked as if he were going somewhere when he said they had to "adapt or die." We thought he was going to be courageous. But then they keep clobbering us — those of us who basically still want to talk, want to negotiate a solution.

"He took a step that was fundamental in their terms. The whites had always said they alone would decide the country's constitutional future. Then he brought the Coloureds and Asians into his council. But why did he vitiate it by excluding the majority of the population? He satisfied nobody."

Bishop Tutu himself has been in political trouble with the government. After he spoke critically of it while traveling abroad, his passport was taken away. Then last month, without explanation, it was returned. He joked that his friends wondered whether "it was an attempt to subvert my credibility."

He spoke bitterly of legislation, recently introduced by the government, that was supposed to relax the laws restricting where Africans may live and work. The bills turned out to be intricate measures that would actually do away with some of the few rights blacks have to live in urban areas. They are now being redrafted.

"I've never felt more defiled in

reading something," Bishop Tutu said. "You are less than a human being — 'humiliated' does not convey it. The effort to deprive us of the simple rights of citizenship..."

"Over the last 20 years they have moved 2 million people into resettlement camps, and it has accelerated since the Bantustans started becoming 'independent.' A million more are still slated to be moved."

"They are so determined to hold on to political power that they will pay any price. These people are hag-ridden by fear. They keep talking about the need to preserve their culture. I ask: 'Is your culture so vulnerable that it can't stand up to being juxtaposed with others? Why does it have to be protected by such vicious laws?'"

Anti-white feelings are plainly growing among young urban blacks, and Bishop Tutu spoke of that fact with concern. Recently, an African high school track star was offered a college athletic scholarship in the United States, but turned it down when his classmates in Cape Town threatened violence against his parents if he went.

"We are going to need a lot of divine grace not to hate white people," Bishop Tutu said.

Some Goodwill

"But you know there still is some goodwill. If they were to say today that they are ready to discuss power-sharing, there are very many in the black community who would be ready to talk."

The United States has a critical role to play in South Africa's future, the bishop said — and especially, now, President Reagan. "Just as it was easier for a Nixon to visit China," he said, "so also I reckon it may be easier for a Reagan to tell P.W. Botha to get on with it."

Some Americans think these people will be in power for a very long time. We say, "Get on the winning side, which is us."

"When you are sober, you know it is going to be a long haul. But if we don't start solving it, we are going to be up to our stirrups in blood."

"But never mind, my friend. This is God's world, you know. The trouble is that he doesn't always demonstrate that it's his world as quickly as we would like."

And the bishop laughed uproariously.

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Review Of Haig Strategy

By Joseph Krah

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration deliberately raised tensions with the Soviet Union. But only to influence Moscow. In addition, Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. sees an atmosphere of pressure as a useful background for improving the U.S. position in many parts of the world — China through the Middle East, Western Europe and the Caribbean.

Being beset by the Russians takes several forms. There are nasty cracks by President Reagan for one thing. There is an away Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin from the Soviet Union, a brylin from the underground parking garage at the State Department for a second. The winding up for defense measures in a big way for a third.

Crisis

Forcing a major crisis with the Russians is not Mr. Haig's style. The contrary, he wants Moscow guessing about his intentions, and, in consequence, showing more circumspection in assessing U.S. positions.

The guessing, however, is ready to be achieved. Before Washington last week, the 26th Party Congress in Moscow, Ambassador Dobrynin and several colleagues that he was zoned as to what message he was bringing. He was fed speculations that he might not stay on as ambassador. As to the obvious test is passing.

But if the Russians then it is considered Haig's Big Two negotiations. He will then as arms control and peace talks will begin in six weeks. Whatever happens with the Soviet Union, however, Mr. Haig expects a strong U.S. line in the dividends elsewhere.

Europe, and especially Germany, comprises his target. In Mr. Haig's view, Helmut Schmidt is forced to choose inside his own Socialist Party to stand in Washington. When Jimmy Carter pushed hard for détente with the Soviet Union, Mr. Schmidt got him one better. Now Mr. Schmidt is at the point of a away from his Atlantic coast toward his Eastern policy, a point.

The hope here is that a distance toward Moscow will be Mr. Schmidt's dig in his own left wing and regain leftist commitments. With on board, France would be nervous and less prone to surprise in Moscow. That would be a new coherence in Atlantic connection could brought into play to deal problems in the Middle East even Latin America.

Middle East

As to the Middle East, Haig's aim is to put new on the Soviet threat in the eyes of all the black community who see the Soviet danger as a home. Mr. Haig hopes that tensions, particularly between the Arabs, will be contained.

In that spirit, he believes Sadat should draw closer to Anwar Sadat of Egypt. Egypt's participation in Camp David accords. He expects the Arabs will see the need for military aid to build up Saudi defenses by other things, enhancement of F-15 jet fighters sold to Egypt. The Carter administration expects the Arabs will see the need for military aid to build up Saudi defenses by other things, enhancement of F-15 jet fighters sold to Egypt. The Carter administration expects the Arabs will see the need for military aid to build up Saudi defenses by other things, enhancement of F-15 jet fighters sold to Egypt.

As to the Caribbean, Mr. Haig is reasserting the traditional stance as a barrier against Soviet influence from the left. He has public emphasis to his support of the center-right in the Caribbean. By complaining of Soviet threats to the revolutionary area, he is pointing a finger at the left-wing, which replaced the Soviet support in Nicaragua and Cuba. Mr. Haig is calculating the Russians, strung out in Afghanistan, are going away from the Caribbean. He sees that Mexico and Venezuela while staying left of the States, will see the need to be outside supporters of Marxist regimes in the area. He further assumes Europeans approve self-interest by Washington in what the States as the back yard of the world.

Serious risks are not what sent from Mr. Haig's policy on the whole the gamble seems justified. The risks are remote. The Haig policy has a real chance of arresting the U.S. influence evident in the past four years.

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The Times Deal: A Look at Rupert Murdoch's Record

By Jonathan Fendly

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — To win government permission to buy the Times of London, Rupert Murdoch had to give an extraordinary written promise that he would not interfere with the reporting of articles and that he would let a board of outside directors decide on the future hiring and dismissal of editors.

The promise was extracted by government officials and by journalists who cited a history of what they called his interference with his papers' news coverage to prove that the would-be proprietor did not behave as newspaper owners were supposed to.

His critics say — and some politicians he has helped agree — that his newspapers in Britain and Australia and his New York Post in the United States have actively promoted his political goals in their news columns. Critics also say editors acting under his direction, or what they believed to be his direction, have altered articles to make them more favorable to candidates he has supported and have given greater display to articles about favored candidates than to articles about their opponents.

The critics worry that despite the promises and the legal sanctions, the same thing might happen at The Times, Britain's best-known and most respected newspaper. And they fear that his takeover of The Times would bring an unhealthy increase in the editorial powers he already has.

\$28-Million Loss

No one seems to think that Mr. Murdoch intends to change The Times and The Sunday Times into mass-market, sex-and-scanal newspapers like The Sun, his highly successful national daily, and the weekly News of the World. He and aides say they want to make his new acquisitions profitable by cutting production costs, not reporters and editors, and by increasing advertising. The papers' loss last year was reported to be \$28 million.

Mr. Murdoch, who has now won agreement with the unions on those cuts, has said he "would not dream" of altering The Times' format or editorial independence. He did not return telephone calls to his London office seeking comment on his role in the editing of the papers he already owns.

British journalists and some politicians, mostly Laborites, worry that in the long run, simply his ownership of The Times and his reputation as a shrewd participant in day-to-day editing will bring the editors around to his political views and to what his critics consider improper proprietorial interference at his other newspapers.

Allegations that the 49-year-old entrepreneur tampers with news coverage date at least from the 1975 Australian election, when all his newspapers there ran a strong campaign against Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, a Laborite whom Mr. Murdoch had supported in the 1972 election. The most influential of the newspapers was The Australian, which Mr. Murdoch had started 11 years earlier and built into the country's first truly national newspaper, gaining respect for its coverage of governmental and international affairs.

Syd Crossland, the former federal secretary for the Australian Journalists Association, recalled that the political reporters on The Australian sent Mr. Murdoch a long protest letter in the 1972 election. The "most influential" of the newspapers was The Australian, which Mr. Murdoch had started 11 years earlier and built into the country's first truly national newspaper, gaining respect for its coverage of governmental and international affairs.

Through mediation, they won a promise from the owner that the back bench would abide by the association's code of ethics in future coverage. But by then, Mr. Crossland noted, there was less than a week left in the campaign, which Mr. Whitlam lost to Malcolm Fraser and the Liberal Party.

Mr. Murdoch has denied that there was any bias in the coverage, saying in a 1977 interview that many of The Australian's reporters were "young political activists who were all left-wing and who had been courted heavily by Whitlam and who supported him strongly in 1972."

Two years later an Australian Press Council opinion criticized Mr. Murdoch's Adelaide News for what it called biased coverage in favor of the Liberal Party in state elections.

An Australian media expert who has closely watched the Australian newspapers said: "Politicians as a whole are frightened of Murdoch. He and others said the 1975 coverage had cost The Australian much of its credibility and respect."

In private conversation, politicians in Australia, Britain and New York commonly speak of "fearing" the Murdoch newspapers much more than they fear other newspapers.



Rupert Murdoch

United Press International

New Times Editor Is Harold Evans Of Sunday Times

United Press International

LONDON — Rupert Murdoch appointed crusading editor Harold Evans on Wednesday to head The Times of London.

Mr. Evans, 52, has edited the Sunday Times since 1966.

Mr. Murdoch bought The Times, the Sunday Times and three literary and educational supplements from the Canadian-based Thomson organization last week.

Mr. Evans will succeed William Rees-Mogg, who announced before the takeover that he was stepping down after 13 years as editor of The Times. Mr. Evans' place at the Sunday Times will be taken by deputy editor Frank Giles.

Under Mr. Evans' direction, the Sunday Times stressed investigative reporting and circulation-boosting exclusives.

One of the Sunday Times' most controversial stories in recent years was an investigation into the drug Thaiside, which had produced a trail of high defects. The drug's manufacturers tried to have the story suppressed through court action.

The Sunday Times has a circulation of 1.4 million compared to less than 300,000 for The Times.

Mr. Evans started in journalism on a small provincial newspaper. He was a Commonwealth Fund fellow at Chicago and Stanford universities in 1956-57.

He became assistant editor of the Manchester Evening News, editor of the Northern Echo and editor-in-chief of the North of England Newspaper Co. before joining the Sunday Times.

Post reporters. It protested what they called slanted coverage of the campaign.

Similar questions were raised again during the U.S. presidential race between Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan. Following the Post's front-page editorial supporting Mr. Reagan, the coverage of the campaign was almost universally favorable to Mr. Reagan and derisive of Jimmy Carter. Articles and pictures stressed the soundness of Mr. Reagan's health and the enthusiastic support he got at rallies, while the Carter articles emphasized his failure to free the hostages in Iran or to revive the economy.

Crime and Violence

In 1973, Mr. Murdoch bought two newspapers in San Antonio, Texas, the morning Express and the afternoon News. The News, which had been losing circulation and advertising to the Light, the Hearst newspaper in San Antonio, began displaying articles about crime and violence with such headlines as "Uncle Tortures Pets With Hot Fork."

The Light responded with similar coverage and local television news shows also began to play up violence for a time, using blood-and-gore shots they had avoided earlier. Echoing the protests of others, Ronnie Dugger,

editor of the anti-establishment Texas Observer, said the Murdoch newspapers "vulgarized the whole press in the city."

Charles O. Kilpatrick, editor of the News and the Express, said that while Mr. Murdoch had actively directed the newspapers for several months after buying them, he had not been in San Antonio in nearly two years. He added that he had more editorial freedom now than under previous owners.

Similarly, Mr. Murdoch does not now appear to play an editorial role in his three other American publications — The Star, a weekly published in New York that has shifted its original coverage to tamer material about celebrities and self-help; the Village Voice, in whose columns he is sometimes featured; and New York magazine.

Mr. Murdoch's substantial business interests both in and out of publishing have benefited from favorable actions by the administrations of leaders he had supported. Six days after the Post endorsed Mr. Carter in the New York Democratic primary, for example, the federal Export-Import Bank approved a \$290-million loan to his Australian airline company at an average interest rate of 8.1 percent.

More recently, the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who had been strongly backed by Mr. Murdoch's British newspapers, decided not to require a time-consuming and possibly fatal investigation to determine whether his takeover of the Times Newspapers violated anti-monopoly laws.

1966 Investigation

There had been such an investigation in 1966 when The Times was bought by Lord Thomson of Fleet, who already owned The Sunday Times. The Monopolies Commission allowed the sale, finding that The Times' need for Lord Thomson's money and expertise outweighed the anti-competitive effects of the sale. However, the commission dismissed as "window dressing" Lord Thomson's pledge, like Mr. Murdoch's, to appoint additional national editors to assure that the newspapers would be free from editorial interference by the new owner.

Mr. Murdoch's written guarantees and his personal appearance at the Grey's Inn Road offices of what Thomas Carlyle called The Thunderer apparently have eased some of the fears of Times staff members. Louis Heren, the newspaper's deputy editor, said, "The Times is the safest thing there is in the present state of the world."

Rival British publications have not been soothed about the publisher they call the Dirty Digger. "He is by nature a journalist, an interventionist utterly committed to his products," The Economist warned. "He is likely, after a while, to treat any fanatical guarantee-waving in Printing House Square with healthy skepticism, and has already indicated areas of editorial coverage he wishes to see changed."

"Editorial independence is not a philosophical abstraction," Leonard Maltin wrote in The Observer. "It is simply the best practical system yet devised to ensure the objective reporting and analysis of the news that are vital to a healthy democracy. The question still hanging over Rupert Murdoch's head is whether he accepts this, or even understands its importance."

In the House of Commons debate on referring the sale to the Monopolies Commission, George Gardiner, a former journalist, suggested that there was "a certain degree of hypocrisy and snobbery" in the opposition to Mr. Murdoch.

"Arguments have been presented as being against concentration of ownership," he said, "whereas the real objection is to the personality of the prospective owner."

Political Waves Sink Powerful China Oil Group After Tragedy

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — When a \$25-million drilling platform sank in a storm last winter in the Gulf of Bohai, it took down with it the fortunes of one of the most powerful groups in Chinese politics — the so-called Oil Faction.

The Petroleum Ministry, concerned about where the blame might fall, quickly proclaimed the Bohai tragedy a "revolutionary battle," and the 72 dead were declared "hero-martyrs."

Government officials lamented that such "a high nation had to be paid" as the price of accelerating China's economic development.

But this cover-up began to unravel under the persistent questioning of an independent-minded investigator and the complaints of the victims' relatives and co-workers in Tianjin, the headquarters for China's northern offshore oil exploration.

Moving the drilling platform out into the gulf had been ordered despite worker objections that Bohai's blustery winter weather and the platform's poor state of repair made it unsafe to do so. The Petroleum Ministry in Peking, they were told, was insisting on year-round operation for offshore oil to meet higher production targets.

As these facts emerged, the petroleum minister, Song Zhenming, was found to have lied in his initial reports, covering up both his subordinates' callous disregard for the workers' safety and his ministry's progress-at-any-price policies.

Vice Premier Kang Shien, who was in overall charge of China's petroleum industry and was Mr. Song's predecessor and longtime patron, attempted to protect him, but failed.

Scandal Grows

As the scandal grew, other vice premiers and leading Communist Party officials were soon involved. These were men who controlled not just the country's promising oil and gas reserves, which had been expected to finance China's development efforts, but also the vital steel and chemical industries, most capital construction and central economic planning. Their power ran from the State Council down through the central ministries to the provinces and even individual enterprises.

Now the fundamental issue was not worker safety or even moral rectitude in government, but nothing less than China's whole economic course, the philosophy and scope of its development program and, naturally, who would run it.

After riding high for almost a decade, the Oil Faction found itself not just embattled, but also facing defeat by the rival "New Economic Group," which had secured the backing of Deng Xiaoping, the party's powerful vice chairman.

Mr. Song was the first casualty. He was "relieved of his responsibilities at his own request" last August. Four of his subordinates were jailed in Tianjin for up to four years for gross negligence.

Mr. Kang was publicly reprimanded by the State Council for his role in the cover-up and stripped of most of his responsibilities. His principal ally, Hua Guofeng, the party chairman, was too busy fighting for his own political life to help after being forced from the premiership.

Two more vice premiers, leading members of the Oil Faction, were shunted aside. Yu Qiu lost the chairmanship of the State Planning Commission to Yao Yilin, a member of the New Economic Group. Gu Mu, head of the Capital Construction Commission, was forced to give that job to a deputy, whose ties with the New Economic Group go back more than 30 years.

Dramatic Issue

The oil rig disaster gave the New Economic Group, whose differences with the Oil Faction had begun to emerge in early 1979, a dramatic issue with which to challenge their rivals' dominance of the Chinese economy.

The rig's capsizing in November, 1979, was portrayed last autumn as the result of the same kind of "leftist thinking" that had prevailed in other years during the Cultural Revolution and even earlier during the Great Leap Forward.

Intent on a complete change in China's economic policies, including the scrapping of the long-term development plan the Oil Faction drew up three years ago, the New Economic Group pressed for a national discussion of the "goals of Socialist construction."

The debate is not all theoretical, for it involves spending hundreds of billions of dollars; the price of the new iron and steel works at Baoshan near Shanghai, for example, was estimated at \$5 billion, and it was one of 120 major projects.

The balance of power had shifted by last autumn. In his battles with Mr. Hua and other leaders who had risen by virtue of their Maoist policies during the Cultural Revolution, Mr. Deng had strengthened his alliance with Chen Yun, a veteran economist and administrator, who has taken on the job of overhauling the Chinese economy. As well, Mr. Chen's supporters in the New Economic Group have been promoted, one by one, to key government and party jobs.

Bungling Emerges

The campaign moved into high gear last year. One example after another of the mismanagement and bungling by the Oil Faction emerged. Oil and gas reserves had been grossly exaggerated, largely so subordinates could impress their superiors. As a result, costly pipelines were built to carry gas that did not exist, and petrochemical plants were purchased abroad to process oil that is not likely to be produced.

Steel plants had been built, the Chinese press reported, without sufficient power to run them. The whole program, officials said, disclosing hitherto secret figures, required the reinvestment of more than a third of the income generated by Chinese industry and agriculture, a level that would further impoverish the average peasant and worker.

Most officials at the top of the Oil Faction are being forced out. And Chen Yun, whose economic authority now clearly matches the political power of Mr. Deng, wants to dismantle the whole system of industrial ministries that China inherited from the Soviet Union and replace them gradually with a variety of state-owned but independently managed companies.

The first ministry to be broken up, according to a usually knowledgeable Chinese source, will be the Petroleum Ministry.

Former Envoy Sees Erosion in U.S.-Saudi Relations

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

WASH. — The Reagan administration needs to act swiftly to turn around a process of erosion that has begun to undermine U.S. relations with Saudi Arabia, the world's leading oil exporter and traditionally the most pro-Western Arab government, according to John C. West, Saudi ambassador to the United States.

An opportunity for a fresh start has emerged with the Reagan administration's commitment to support the Saudi monarchy, according to several Saudi officials and U.S. diplomats interviewed in this desert kingdom.

Both sides acknowledged a degree of estrangement between their governments under the Carter administration. The trend was not reversed despite several successful U.S. policy initiatives, Mr. West said, culminating with the Saudi Arabia's decision to accept U.S. Air Force F-15 fighter jets.

The Saudi malaise about Washington emerged in a recent article provocatively titled "The American Threat to Saudi Arabia." Published in the final months of the Carter administration, the article, signed by a pseudonym, said the Saudis believed they had been prepared by a team of U.S.-educated Saudis, created a stir in Washington because of the rare public endorsement of Saudi complaints.

"Insensitive U.S. policies in the Gulf are steadily creating a climate which will virtually force the Saudi government to create a more visible distance between itself and the U.S.," the article concluded. While these trends are not yet a threat to Saudi stability or alignment with the United States, the article said, they have irreparably damaged the former close relationship of the Saudi government with U.S. business and the vast U.S. military advisory effort in the kingdom.

However, the Reagan administration, which emphasizes strategic thinking instead of local problems in the Middle East, has striven to restore its ties to Saudi Arabia, — as to Israel, diplomats said. Both countries are seen as being able to play key regional roles. U.S. policymakers will therefore try to separate the issue of Gulf security and U.S. ties with Saudi Arabia from the rival Middle East preoccupation — the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The old close confidence between Washington and Riyadh has been harmed, they said, by intensive Israeli lobbying in Washington against expanded U.S. military cooperation with Saudi Arabia. Several U.S. diplomats said that the Israeli policy was aimed primarily at undermining the development of a close U.S.-Saudi relationship.

'Insensitive U.S. policies in the Gulf ... will virtually force the Saudi government to create a more visible distance between itself and the U.S.'

Saudi working relationship. Israeli claims about the potential threat represented by Saudi Arabia's foreseeable military capability, they said, are more propaganda than a realistic fear.

Already, on the sale of improved F-15 fighter equipment to Saudi Arabia, Israel is being told that Saudi security is in the interest of both the United States and Israel. An upcoming U.S. "threat assessment" about Saudi Arabia will reflect the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, they said, and justify the delivery of long-range F-15s enabling the Saudi Air Force to cover the Gulf (or, theoretically, reach Israel).

The delivery of this "enhancement package" is seen in Saudi Arabia as an early test of the Reagan administration's willingness to take political heat for Saudi Arabia, Israeli objections, officials hinted, might be mollified by additional arms deliveries to Israel, but the U.S.-Saudi relationship will not be knowingly jeopardized, they said.

Washington's Ear

Yet several Saudi officials made the point that the Saudi leadership always has the ear of Washington when oil is being discussed, but it has trouble making its views heard on political issues. This is a dangerous anomaly, they said, as Saudi Arabia assumes a prominent regional role.

Saudi Arabia, which traditionally preferred to practice behind-the-scenes checkbook diplomacy, has assumed a more public leadership role as Egypt has become diplomatically isolated and Iran and Iraq have bogged down in war.

This new Saudi importance was underscored by the Islamic summit conference last month in Saudi Arabia. It was followed by the creation this month, under Saudi auspices, of institutionalized security and economic cooperation with the conservative Gulf states.

Riyadh and Washington to cover the full range of bilateral concerns from oil and finance to security in the Middle East, several Saudi policymakers said.

Riyadh was particularly irked when the Carter administration ignored a Saudi plan for Pakistan after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. "We proposed a joint consortium: Saudi Arabia would organize Arab funds, the United States would rally the West," said a Saudi prince involved in the episode. "But the United States went off half-cocked, and (Pakistan's President) Mohammed Zia ul-Haq had to rebuff them," he said.

Ambassador West, while defending the Carter administration record in Saudi Arabia, said in an interview that U.S.-Saudi relations have become "tense and tenuous ... and could deteriorate very quickly and very badly" unless the Reagan administration responds to some Saudi grievances.

Talk to PLO

Mr. West urged U.S. contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization: "I feel very strongly that our failure to engage in any discussion with the PLO is very difficult to justify or even explain to Saudi Arabia and other Arabs," he said. Progress on the Palestinian issue, and the question of Jerusalem, he said, would clear the way to much more open U.S.-Saudi cooperation in military and energy matters.

His outspoken remarks will stand Mr. West in good stead with Arab clients when he returns to private law practice this month in South Carolina, but his call for policy changes is echoed privately by U.S. specialists familiar with Saudi Arabia.

The Armed Forces Journal article dwelt on what it called a U.S. "foreign policy irony." While U.S. planners are obsessed with measures to prevent Saudi Arabia from following Iraq to revolution, the article said, "the Saudis now view the United States as the most serious threat to their own security and to Saudi Arabia's ability to provide the U.S. with a stable oil supply."

The relationship is being undermined by a series of problems, the article said: an image of U.S. weakness, U.S. stress on military solutions, growing Saudi doubts about U.S. military advice, the constant U.S. public questioning about Saudi stability, U.S. demands for excessive Saudi oil production and recent changes in U.S. laws to hinder American contractors in the kingdom.

Several of these problems have combined, the article said, to make Saudi Arabia the target of every anti-U.S. force in the Gulf. For example, U.S. talk about using force in the Gulf combined with talk of U.S. military

'Our failure to engage in any discussion with the PLO is very difficult to justify or even explain to Saudi Arabia and other Arabs.'

weakness has emboldened Gulf radicals to consider provoking U.S. military moves. If the United States stumbled again, it would hasten the downfall of Saudi Arabia, the article said.

Despite a long military assistance agreement, the Saudis now feel, the article said, that they have received little military capability for their investment — \$20 billion between 1971 and 1978. For this reason, Saudi Arabia has started diversifying its arms suppliers. France recently signed its largest arms sales contract, a \$4-billion deal with the Saudi Navy. Saudi Arabia is negotiating with West Germany for Leopard 2 tanks and even for the advanced Tornado fighter.

Dependency

Yet Saudi Arabia remains dependent on the United States for the main flow of modern weaponry designed to enhance Saudi Arabia's regional role. "A more relaxed attitude about U.S. arms sales under the Reagan administration will make life easier for us and other friendly governments in the Gulf," a senior Saudi official said.

This interest in self-defense is reinforced by the Gulf states' bid to keep both superpowers physically out of the Gulf. For domestic reasons, Saudi Arabia, much as the regime might like it, finds it politically risky to allow foreign troops to be based in the kingdom. A top Saudi prince denied categorically, for example, that Pakistani combat troops were being hired as a kind of pretorian guard for the oil wells or the royal family, as widely reported in U.S. newspapers.

Another destabilizing tendency cited by the Armed Forces Journal was habitual U.S. questioning of Saudi stability, which the article said could become a self-fulfilling prophecy. "It has become impossible for a Saudi official to visit a Washington party without being subjected to endless questions about whether Saudi Arabia will 'survive,'" the article said.

The problem, Saudi officials said, is that U.S. officials reassure Riyadh that Washington is unworried, but then say the same officials unconsciously act as Saudi Arabia's most

severe critics to the Washington diplomatic corps.

In fact, the article said, many Saudi officials worry that some U.S. and Israeli intelligence officers are reinforcing the tendency of both countries to predict that Saudi Arabia cannot remain stable.

Arguing that Saudi Arabia has good prospects for stability, the article said that many fears are misconceptions. The Saudi royal family, it said, is in practice a broad coalition including traditional leaders, military officers and technocrats. Corruption, it said, is a problem, but Westerners discuss it in Saudi Arabia with a touch of xenophobia, moreover, the government is moving effectively to curb it.

Avoids Buildup

On narrow security issues, Saudi Arabia — intelligently, the article said — is deliberately avoiding a heavy buildup of military forces or internal security apparatus. The risks of this policy, the article said, are outweighed by the fact that Saudi Arabia's leadership hopes to avoid the problems of the Shah, who became isolated from Iran, allowed social gaps to widen and ended up relying on a repressive system.

While few U.S. officials would accept fully the negative conclusions of the article, American businessmen in Saudi Arabia confirm the worsening U.S. commercial position.

Over the last five years, U.S. construction firms have slipped from first to 12th place in the Middle East, where Saudi Arabia represents half of the market. In Saudi Arabia, U.S. firms have a falling share of the market, down from 10 percent in 1976 to less than 3 percent last year.

This trend does not result from normal economic competition, U.S. diplomats said, explaining that American firms are handicapped by U.S. tax laws, anti-boycott legislation and unclear guidelines about the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

The effect in Saudi Arabia has been a weakening of formerly close U.S. business ties, they said.

Asked to comment on the overall outlook, Saudi and U.S. officials said that the combined impact of these problems — loosened U.S.-Saudi personal ties, uncertainty about U.S. commitments, the growing impact of the Palestinian issue, Saudi Arabia's need to safeguard its own position in the Gulf — means that Saudi Arabia is becoming less sympathetic to any public U.S. military presence in the Gulf.

The Reagan administration's stress on U.S. strength and reliability will help correct recent problems, they said. But, they said, a new political assessment is needed, too.

Northern Vietnam Confronts Food Crisis

Rice Is Brought From Reluctant South to Stave Off Starvation

By Keyes Beech
Los Angeles Times Service

BANGKOK — Northern Vietnam is critically short of food, diplomatic sources say, and the whole country's economy could not be in worse shape than that of total breakdown.

Things are so bad, especially in the north, that some analysts question whether the country can continue on a war footing without some major policy changes. But the aging Stalinists who have dominated the Vietnamese Communist Party leadership for nearly four decades show no signs of retreat, even though they admit that they are in trouble.

Below Market Value

The food situation in the north is so serious that the Hanoi government has mounted a vast rescue operation using supplies from the reluctant southern part of the country, where food is said to be plentiful.

Large quantities of rice are being shipped north from the rich

Mekong Delta, monopolizing all available means of transport, according to Vietnamese refugees newly arrived in Thailand.

Refugee sources said peasants in the south are being forced to sell their rice to the government at prices far below the market value. In many cases, they said, the government has in effect requisitioned rice in lieu of payment of back taxes.

Analysts in Bangkok said that raiding the south's Mekong Delta rice bowl may stave off starvation in the north, but that it is only a temporary expedient and not a solution to Vietnam's basic food problem. Moreover, they said, such high-handed tactics can only make the already hostile southerners even more difficult to deal with.

Evidence of Vietnam's growing food crisis, which became apparent two years ago after the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Cambodia, is accumulating rapidly from a variety of sources.

A highly placed Western diplomat who recently visited Hanoi said the people there "are begin-

ning to look as though they aren't getting enough to eat."

Other travelers who have visited both Hanoi and Phnom Penh say that people in the Cambodian capital, who were on the brink of starvation only a year ago, look better fed than those in Hanoi.

A Western ambassador who recently completed a two-week tour of Vietnam said the country, especially the north, "has to be one of the most impoverished places on earth."

Break UN Report

A forthcoming report by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization is said by those who have read it to paint a picture of Vietnam's food situation that is even bleaker than has been suspected.

This year, according to the FAO report, Vietnam faces a 4-million-ton rice deficit, nearly twice the estimate of U.S. experts. If the FAO figure is correct, it means there will be even less to eat this year than last, when seven typhoons destroyed 40 percent of the rice crop in the north.

By contrast, the south had a bumper harvest in 1980.

Just how Vietnam is going to make up the 1981 deficit is not clear. Last year, Vietnam's principal backer, the Soviet Union, supplied about 860,000 tons of food aid against Vietnam's 3.2-million-ton rice deficit.

But this year the Russians have food problems of their own, and there have been persistent reports that Moscow has cut its food aid commitment to Vietnam by as much as half. If so, that tightens the squeeze on Hanoi.

Even under the best of circumstances, according to the FAO study, Vietnam cannot increase its rice production by more than 10 percent for the next several years. And production could decline rather than increase.

Rice Strains Deteriorate

Irrigation and fertilizer could increase production, but Vietnam has no money for either. The new high-yield strains of rice require generous doses of fertilizer. Meanwhile, Vietnam's native strains have deteriorated over the years for lack of nourishment.

What the FAO will recommend is not known. But a Western analyst expressed what was on the mind of a good many others when he said: "Wouldn't it be the ultimate irony if six years after conquering South Vietnam and two years after annexing Cambodia, Hanoi had to get out its begging bowl and appeal to the international community for emergency food relief?"

If such an appeal were made, it would no doubt fall on deaf ears. Western nations — including the United States, which contributed generously to avert starvation in Cambodia, a victim of Vietnamese aggression — have let it be known that they would not be interested. Hanoi could be expected to argue, with some justification, that it saved Cambodia from the genocidal Pol Pot, the former premier, and his Khmer Rouge.

"I have studied Vietnam's situation from every angle," a Japanese diplomat said, "and my conclusion is that Hanoi has no way out."

In addition to all its other problems, Vietnam is in the grip of roaring inflation. A Western diplomat who visited the country recently said that prices were 10 times higher than when he was there a year ago.

"The black market has taken over everywhere, even in Hanoi," the diplomat reported. "They don't even call it the black market any more. It's the free market. It's sometimes difficult to stay out of the black market. If your restaurant bill is 150 dong, the proprietor would much prefer to have \$10."

Differing Rates

The official rate of exchange is 2 dong to the dollar, but the black market rate in Hanoi is 15 to the dollar. In Saigon, which the Communists renamed Ho Chi Minh City when they took over in 1975, but which remains determinedly capitalistic, the rate is even higher: 20 dong to the dollar.

The Communists have every right to wonder who won the war, visitors say. As one put it: "Hanoi seems to be running on ideological energy and not much else. The signs of neglect and decay are everywhere."

By contrast, a diplomat reported, "Saigon is positively ebullient. It's like being in a different country. Where shopping is concerned, it's like Bangkok. You can buy anything there from Scotch to blue cheese to expensive silks."

The traffic in luxury goods is fueled by so-called family parcels arriving by commercial airline flights. A source estimated the volume of goods at 200 tons monthly, which may be an exaggeration. Vietnamese officials reportedly make no attempt to discourage the traffic, and even encourage it as a form of revenue. Customs officials at the airport are said to collect \$1 for every kilogram of imported goods.

Shopping by Catalog

Some Vietnamese families, it is said, get away with shopping by catalog at a Chicago mail-order house. But in most cases, it appears that orders are placed by relatives in the United States. The parcels are put together in Hong Kong and are flown to Ho Chi Minh City.

Vietnamese leaders have, if anything, described their country in darker terms than those used by foreign observers. During the past year they have been remarkably candid in admitting their own economic failures. They have also taken note of widespread corruption, which they blame on the poison oozing north from Ho Chi Minh City, restless youth and other counterrevolutionary elements.

Most observers have learned to beware of such candor as misleading. Vietnamese Communist leaders often resort to hyperbole to ignite ideological zeal in their wary followers.

Nonetheless, many analysts believe, the Vietnamese leadership has plenty to worry about. Life for the average Vietnamese has been downhill ever since the Communists captured the south in 1975. People in Hanoi look back on the war years with something approaching nostalgia and complain they had more to eat then than now.

Air Strike in Portugal

LISBON — Seven hundred maintenance technicians working for Portugal's national airline TAP have gone on strike, but management is trying to maintain flights, an airline spokesman said. The union called the indefinite stoppage Tuesday to demand a revision of pay scales.

Uncertainty on Future of British Lease

Stirs Rising Nervousness in Hong Kong

New York Times Service

HONG KONG — The fact that London and Peking have not resolved the long-term future of Hong Kong is producing increasing signs of nervousness in this British colony.

Britain's lease on nine-tenths of Hong Kong, one of the most aggressive and successful trading centers in the world, expires in 1997, and in theory that territory will be handed back to China. At present there are no signs of serious negotiations, and when they do begin a major problem will be the fact that China has never recognized the legitimacy of the lease.

Because China has a vested interest in Hong Kong's continued capitalist prosperity, few people believe Peking wants to take it back. China earns one-third of its foreign exchange, essential for its modernization drive, from the colony, which also acts as a key entry port and center for expertise.

Investment Fears

But an increasingly vocal minority of bankers, businessmen and academics here are arguing that unless the issue of the lease is resolved within the next three to five years, investment in Hong Kong could start drying up.

In legal terms, Hong Kong is divided into two parts. Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, the area on the mainland opposite the island, have been ceded to Britain in perpetuity but comprise only one-tenth of the land area. The remainder, known as the New Territories, running up to the Chinese border, is held on a lease that ends June 30, 1997.

Without the New Territories, which contain most of Hong Kong's industries, power plants and reservoirs as well as housing for its workers, the colony would collapse. Banks expect loans for land and property development in the New Territories to be repaid in 10 to 15 years. But in a few years, this will no longer be possible because of the lease deadline.

Optimist

"It is going to be difficult to persuade any international lenders to lend against property as the date approaches," says Colin Stevens, chief executive of Barclays Bank in Hong Kong. "Unless China recognizes this fact, confidence will start to be sapped."

Not everyone takes the pessimistic approach. The executive director of the American Chamber

of Commerce, Ray Purl, says Hong Kong's lease does not figure prominently in his members' concerns.

"They have a feeling that things will work out," he says. "Either the Chinese will ignore it or some accommodation will be reached."

Peking has dropped a number of hints aimed at reassuring investors. The most quoted is the advice of the Communist Party vice chairman, Deng Xiaoping, to the colony's governor, Sir Murray MacLehose, that investors should "put their hearts at ease."

China is also a major investor in the colony. Nobody knows exactly how many millions of dollars are involved, but all its known investments in the New Territories are due to mature before 1997.

But when asked how the issue of the lease is likely to be resolved, Sir Murray says: "I don't know. Something will have to be done before 1997."

In private conversations in Hong Kong, Chinese officials say China is too involved in restructuring its economy for Hong Kong to be a top priority, especially as the present arrangements seem to suit both sides for now.



Josef Mendelovich

... in Vienna on Wednesday. States. Nine others had been released before Mr. Mendelovich.

Russians Arrest Psychiatrist
MOSCOW (UPI) — Anatoly Koryagin, a psychiatrist who pronounced "perfectly sane" a man sent to a Ukrainian psychiatric hospital by Soviet authorities, has been arrested, dissident sources said Wednesday.

Mr. Koryagin, 42, had examined Alexei Nikitin, a coal-mine engineer who had led worker protests in the Ukraine and who was arrested shortly after talking with Western reporters in December. Mr. Nikitin was sent Jan. 6 to the psychiatric hospital for the Criminal-ly Insane in Dnepropetrovsk.

Britain's Ailing Economy

Uncured by North Sea Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

back them and make them work. But we certainly are good at supporting and picking losers."

Perhaps the most controversial idea circulating on how best to use oil revenues is a proposal made by Samuel Brittan and Barry Riley, economists for the Financial Times, under which every British adult would receive equal shares of North Sea oil stocks to spend or invest as they please.

The authors argue that citizens would realize that their oil income would not last forever and seek to

invest it in the stock market or other assets that will produce a continuing income even after the petroleum reserves begin to disappear.

Government officials have dismissed the idea because it would allegedly encourage a profligate attitude and lead people to squander the oil revenues on vacations abroad or foreign luxury products. But the authors maintain that individuals have a much better appreciation of their needs than public officials, who in any case could not resist wasting the oil revenues on bureaucratic spending.

"There is little practical reason to suppose that governments, which normally have an average of two years to go before the next election, will have longer time horizons than individual families with members who will be alive in the 21st century," the authors noted.

Friday: Birmingham and the Midlands, the manufacturing heart of Britain, are reeling from the economic recession, and industrialists are souring on the Thatcher government's policies.

Zambia Changes

Prime Minister, Top Party Aide

Reuters

LUSAKA, Zambia — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia reshuffled his top ministers Wednesday, naming a new prime minister and a new secretary-general of the ruling United National Independence Party.

He said Mainza Chona had been replaced by a former Cabinet minister, Humphrey Mumbumba, as secretary-general, second in the party hierarchy, after the president, Prime Minister Daniel Lisulo, in office since 1978, was replaced by another former minister, Nalumu Munda, and was moved to the chairmanship of a subcommittee of the UNIP central committee.

Mr. Kaunda called a news conference to announce the changes — the second major Cabinet shuffle in three months. The last one, Dec. 4, concentrated on defense, security, foreign affairs and labor relations.

Three other Cabinet switches were made Wednesday. Gen. Kingsley Chinkulu, a former army chief, was moved from the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications to that of Youth and Sports. Rajah Kunda left the Health Ministry to succeed Gen. Chinkulu, and Ben Kakoma went from Youth and Sports to Health.

Mr. Kaunda said that Mr. Chona would become ambassador to "a friendly Socialist country," and that Zambia's ambassador to the Soviet Union would come home to a provincial political post.

Thai Bus Crash Kills 20
BANGKOK — Twenty persons were killed and more than 10 injured when a provincial passenger bus collided head-on with a truck in eastern Thailand on Tuesday night, police reported Wednesday.

Letter From New York

Booming Broadway Expects \$200-Million Year

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The big news in New York this week is that of the Talking Tomstones, the invention of a New Jersey undertaker who has discovered that by attaching a solar-powered tape recorder to his gravestones it is possible to have the departed address his or her mourners in a recorded message of farewell and good cheer. Faced with such reality, what hope is there for show business?

Quite a lot, as it happens. Broadway is booming this winter as never before. Attendance is up 25 percent on last year, and it is reckoned that by the end of the season the total 1980-81 box-office take will be in the region of \$200 million.

The English can still claim some of the credit, since the two hottest straight plays in town are Pam Gems' "Piaf" and Peter Shaffer's "Amadeus," the former much as it was in London with Jane Lapotaire, but the latter tightened and rewritten for a present-day stage, with Ian McKellen falling some way short of Paul Scofield's National Theatre triumph.

For anyone returning to New York after an 18-month absence, the major visible difference is the way the city seems to have become a part of the United States. The McDonalds and Burger Kings that were once the exception rather than the rule in midtown Manhattan are now as omnipresent as in Boston or Cleveland, and the same process of Americanization is also visible on stage.

The big musical hits here now are almost all celebrations of the American past, although nostalgia doesn't come cheap. For "42nd Street" tickets are up to \$35 each, but this does at least mean that some are available each night. Whether the show justifies the price depends on the extent of your Hollywood nostalgia.

George Chakraborty, the director-choreographer whose death was announced melodramatically from the stage as the curtain fell

on opening night, (a moment that might have come from the show itself) has here cobbled together a theater version of the old Warner Brothers 1930s movie musical that ends up looking more like a combined fashion show and tap dancing display than a stage musical. Tammy Grimes as the old-time star appears to be phoning in her performance from somewhere under several feet of water, and Jerry Orbach plays the producer in a state of curious embarrassment, while Wanda Richert as the girl who goes out there a chorus dancer and comes back a star looks about as vulnerable and adorable as an armored car.

The rest is just a chance to hear again all the best of Harry Warren's songs.

"Barnum," however, which opens in London this summer with Michael Crawford in the role played here by Jim Dale, is a genuine delight. The first-ever circus musical, it tells the story of Barnum's life through a series of sawdust sequences backed up by Cy Coleman's brash and brilliant score.

Acrobats, tumblers, jugglers and clowns rampage through the theater while Dale on stage is himself the greatest show on earth, to say nothing of being also a one-man, three-ring circus. Whether walking the high wire or doing 20-foot leaps onto the balcony, he is a wonderful Barnum, and as all America loves a parade that is more or less what we have here in place of a plot. Michael Crawford has a hard act to follow, but if the London production is even half as good it will still be unmissable.

Satire, which used to be what closed here a Saturday night, is thriving off Broadway in a savage and very funny parody of modern American life called "Coming Attractions," written by Ted Tally, whose play about Scott of the Antiarctic was at last year's Chichester Festival.

His story here is that of a failed hoodlum

very over by an alien agent for the serial rights. Reckoning that the hoodlum has the two things that have never failed in the United States, violence and really bad taste, the agent then persuades his client to become "the Halloween killer." Predictably he then gets his own television series but the play rolls rapidly downhill as the death toll mounts and the cops start writing their best sellers. Tally hits a good many New York targets but misses still more. The play gains an awful relevance by having opened a week or two before John Lennon's murder, but inside its two shapeless hours are about 40 minutes of the funniest comic writing in town.

I have saved the best till last. Once in a very long while Broadway takes over a British stage classic and improves on it. Thirty years ago there was the Mary Martin musical "Peter Pan," still shamelessly unseen in Britain, and now from Joe Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival comes a superb production of "The Pirates of Penzance," which ought to be shown forcibly to every member of the D'Oyly Carte company.

A cast headed by pop singer Linda Ronstadt, with George Rose as the very model of a modern major general, breathes life and fire and youth and blazingly good comedy into a show I had thought long dead, and the result is a miracle of resurrection. Under a stony portrait of Queen Victoria, a wonderfully versatile company offers a celebration of Gilbert and Sullivan which has a young audience on its feet to cheer, and rightly. The sooner we get these "Pirates" over the Atlantic the better.

Meanwhile Elizabeth Taylor is about to open in a revival of Lillian Hellman's "The Little Foxes." Lauren Bacall is doing a musical of the old Katherine Hepburn film "Woman of the Year," and there is no sequel to "Bye Bye Birdie" called predictably "Bring Back Birdie." Truly, there's no business like old business.

Rights and Privileges

U.S. Private Clubs Ponder Admission of Women

By William Robbins

New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — W. Thatcher Longstreth, tall and gray-haired, strolled down the long corridors and through the vaulted dining halls and walnut-paneled lounges of the Urban League of Philadelphia, moving with the grace of a man at ease in his own home.

"You know, it wasn't too long ago that we started even admitting Democrats," he said.

Longstreth, president of the Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, has for only a few years been a member of this one-time bastion of white Republican men. He joined, he said, after he was assured that the 119-year-old club had removed its barriers to black and Jewish men.

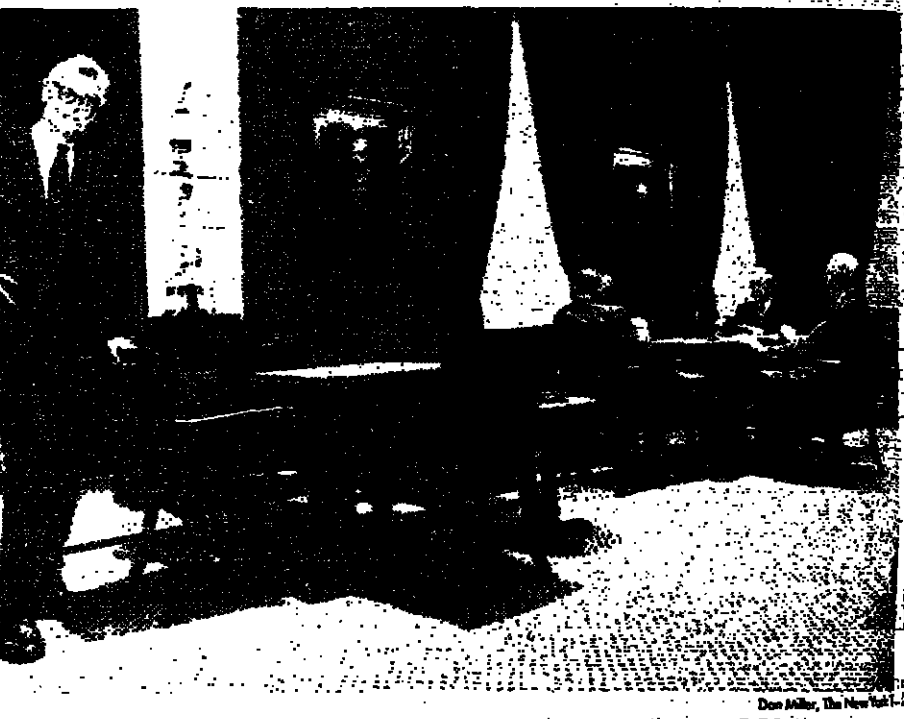
Now the club, and several others in this city known for its old-line, blue-blood power structure, find themselves the center of a controversy that affects many similar clubs around the nation: the exclusion of women from membership.

Penalty Action

"Some of us were working from the inside," Longstreth said, to open the doors to full membership for women, who now are allowed only as guests in some of the club's many dining rooms. Then the City Council moved recently to penalize Philadelphia clubs that excluded women.

"We would have done it," he said with an undertone of anger. "But when the government steps in — that will set us back for years."

The league, housed in an old mansion occupying an entire block, its walls adorned with fine, softly lit paintings, typifies the clubs throughout the country where well-to-do men can mingle with their peers in the comfort of old leather furniture, free from the cares of family or feminism.



W. Thatcher Longstreth in the card room of the Urban League of Philadelphia.

Clubs in several cities, including some in New York City and Albany, are now beset by protests against their barriers to women. Added attention has been focused on those barriers since President Reagan, a member of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, named William French Smith, a member of both the Bohemian and the California Club of Los Angeles, to be attorney general. Both clubs are all-male in membership.

In a letter to Philadelphia's City Council, Herbert L. Emanuelson Jr., president of the National Club Association, recently defended the clubs' views, asserting "the untried right" under the Constitution "of individuals to select those with whom they wish to associate privately."

A member of the Cosmos Club in Washington, who requested anonymity, said: "The purpose of a club is to get like-minded people together. The minute you get others in, you destroy the essence of the club." Most members of such clubs ask not to be quoted because of club rules barring them from speaking to reporters.

Though there is no evidence that exclusion from clubs has become a leading issue for women, both those admitted as guests to the men's clubs and those outside the barriers are growing increasingly restive.

Paula Hughes, first vice president of Thomson McKinnon Securities in New York, recently became the first female member of the Duquesne Club in Pittsburgh, where she is a trustee of the Carnegie-Mellon Foundation. "I'd go by being in wood-paneled room she said recently after lunch as a guest at the male membership University Club in New York.

Of the clubs that exclude women as members, she said: "Shame them. The fact that they exist is the altogether is not a bona fide excuse. People should be judged on their merits, their talent, compatibility with other members, common interests and common sense."

Carol Bellamy, president of New York's City Council, said: "Many private clubs" she said "are actually public places, providing contacts for professional success. She said that she had visited male membership clubs as a guest but that she knew other women who sought membership for business reasons.

City Councilwoman Specter in Philadelphia had a personal argument. She said if she disliked eating in the basement of the Locust Club while the men ate upstairs.

Reaction to Exclusion
The Locust Club, whose membership is mainly Jewish, founded in 1920 in reaction to exclusionary policies of the Philadelphia Club, established in 1875 as the Rittenhouse Club (1875) and the Union League (1862). After full membership to women.

One of the City Council's ordinances, which were sponsored by Councilwoman Specter, prevents the city from doing business with companies that pay employees' expenses at private clubs in fee discriminatory practices. It also forbids the city to reimburse its own employees for expenses incurred at such clubs.

In a similar move in New York a bill pending in the City Council would apply the city's laws against discrimination to any club which as many as 20 percent of its members take tax deductions for their dues or receive reimbursement from their employers for a portion of the club's dues. A nationwide rule much like one of the Philadelphia ordinances has been proposed by the United States Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs. It would require all companies doing business with the government to stop paying employees' dues at discriminatory clubs. The federal proposal comes under fierce attack by members of private clubs. The National Club Association has estimated that 37 percent of the club income is paid by members or players.

Music

Charpentier's 'Louise' Revived in Paris

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Large chunks of the French operatic repertoire seem to be thriving abroad while getting short shrift in France, so the reappearance of Gustave Charpentier's "Louise" in a stage production and of Massenet's "Le Cid" in a concert performance, both at the Chatelet, constitute a noteworthy double event.

"Louise" has not been seen around town for almost two decades, since the good ship Opera Comique sank with most of its repertoire aboard. Yet, from its premiere at the Comique in 1900 it made its way quickly to the leading stages of the world, while at home it achieved its 1,000th performance shortly after the death, in 1956, of the 95-year-old composer.

In an extramusical sense, "Louise" is an apt choice to follow "La Vie Parisienne" in the first season of the municipally operated Theatre Musical de Paris, as the renovated Chatelet is called. Both sing the praises of Paris, but while Offenbach makes fun of the city's spurious appeal for fun-loving foreigners, Charpentier's romantic musical combines a sentimental-realistic drama of family conflict and bohemian young love with an almost fairy-tale background of the seductive and destructive allurements of the city.

As with the Offenbach production, this one made its strongest impression in its visual aspects. Patrice Chauterain's sets, created originally for the opera in Nancy, are cleverly flexible and evocative both of grim, indoor, work-a-day Paris, and of the picturesque streets at the foot of Montmartre, with an unfinished Sacre Coeur rising in the background.

Musically, the work is marked by vocal writing of a direct charm deriving in large part from Massenet and by a quasi-Wagnerian lushness. Jean Fournet's conducting, solid and sympathetic though it was, did not minimize the meanderings of a score that takes almost 3½ hours, not counting intermissions.

One of the problems of French opera is that of putting together casts with an eye to both style and voice. Here, in the case of one of the two available casts, the voices were attractive, but the text did not often come over clearly and even less did any sense of coherent style.

Kathryn Montgomery was a spirited Louise, but vocally on the dramatic side, so that "Depuis le jour"

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Roche in Deal with Takeda on Interferon

BASEL, Switzerland. — Hoffmann-La Roche said Wednesday it reached agreement with Takeda Chemical Industries for research and development of interferon, the potential anti-cancer drug.

Federal Agrees to Conditions on Abitibi

TORONTO — Federal Commerce & Navigation has agreed not to purchase Abitibi-Price shares until March 6 unless it gives a day's notice to the Ontario Securities Commission, the commission announced Wednesday.

Volkswagen to Produce Trucks in Yugoslavia

BOON — Volkswagen plans to start production of a pick-up truck in Yugoslavia next year. A VW spokesman said from Wolfsburg.

Canada in European Steel Dumping Inquiry

OTTAWA — Canada will investigate a charge that the dumping of Spanish Belgian-branded carbon steel wire could be causing material injury to local producers, the Canadian Anti-dumping Tribunal said Wednesday.

Final Approval on Chrysler Loan Scheduled

WASHINGTON — Chrysler will gain final approval of \$400 million federal loan guarantee next week, government officials indicated Wednesday.

Pilkington to Invest in Taiwan Glass Plant

TAIPEI — Pilkington Brothers of Britain have entered a joint venture with Taiwan Float Glass Industry Corp., a subsidiary of Taiwan Glass Industry Corp., for the establishment of a \$70-million plant located near Taichung in central Taiwan.

Honda and BL Consider Enlarging Their Venture

TOKYO — Honda Motor, Japan's third largest auto exporter, and Britain's B.L. Ltd. are discussing an expansion of their relationship, Honda President Kiyoishi Kawashima reported Wednesday.

Japan to Seek EEC Assurances on Monitoring

TOKYO — Japan will seek assurances from the Common Market that its import monitoring system will still allow Japanese goods to flow freely into Western Europe, Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday.

Italy Targets Chemicals In Aid Plan

\$6 Billion Proposed To Help Ailing Firms

ROME — The Italian government plans to provide 6 trillion lire (about \$6 billion) to modernize the country's ailing chemical industry over the next five years.

The plan was disclosed during talks between the Montedison petrochemicals group and union negotiators over the company's plan to lay off 6,000 workers.

The government's announcement received a cautious welcome, but there was little sign of progress in the negotiations.

Gianfranco De Michelis, state holdings minister, described the draft plan to Montedison and union negotiators late Tuesday in an effort to break a deadlock in the talks.

He said the government intends to provide 3 trillion lire in soft loans for capital investment over five years with a further 3 trillion lire available for research and development. But Mr. De Michelis warned that the industry needed to shed some 14,000 jobs over the next three years.

Job losses in the first three years could be handled through the government system of subsidized temporary layoffs, and by mobility within the industry, Mr. De Michelis proposed. He said state funds would be provided for both private and public sector companies to meet their short-term debt problems, currently aggravated by the government's tight-money policies.

The world's leading chemical companies have suffered heavily this year from falling demand caused by recession. Europe's manufacturers were particularly hard hit because of overcapacity and competition from U.S. companies with access to cheaper U.S. natural gas as a raw material.

Union officials and Montedison sources cautiously welcomed the investment proposals, but the union remained unhappy with the prospect of immediate job losses. The company felt the plan would not solve the group's immediate overmanning and financial problems.

Montedison has said it will send out layoff notices to more than 6,000 workers Monday unless an acceptable alternative can be found. The group's three-year retrenchment plan involves more than 13,000 layoffs in plants throughout Italy.

Thai Debt Seen Rising

TOKYO — Thailand's long-term public external debt is expected to rise 39.5 percent to \$6 billion by the end of this year, the Bank of America said Wednesday. The bank said the rise indicates a turn-around in government policy toward foreign borrowing.

IBM Aiming at Small-Business Market

By Andrew Pollack
NEW YORK — When International Business Machines opened its first two U.S. retail stores to sell its office products a few months ago, it marked a significant step toward reaching the small-business market, not traditionally served by the computer giant.

Now IBM is moving further in that direction. It has agreed with Minolta Camera to import the Japanese company's inexpensive copiers and sell them under the IBM label.

IBM's new Executive 102 plain paper copier will be essentially the same as Minolta's compact desktop model, the EP-310, which has a list price of \$3,995 and is capable of making 12 copies a minute.

IBM currently does not serve the low end of the copier market. Its main product, the Copier III, has a list price of \$25,000 to \$40,000, depending on the machine's features.

The companies did not announce the size of the deal, which had been rumored to be at least half a billion dollars.

The agreement will be of major help to Minolta by putting IBM's stamp of approval and its huge marketing force behind the product. Minolta is expected to sell about \$125 million worth of copiers in the United States in the fiscal year ending March 31.

IBM's agreement with Minolta marks another step away from the company's former practice of making all its own products.

"Historically, this has not been IBM's style," said Ulrich Weil, an analyst with Morgan Stanley. "But IBM is changing fast. This is the

China, World Bank Glow Dims

By Robert Rowen
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The World Bank has just completed an economic survey of China that has probably yielded more information on China's potential and problems — than has ever been available to outsiders.

Eager for help, the Chinese apparently gave the lending agency complete access to people and data, and let the mission members travel freely to make their own judgments. The Chinese appear to be much more willing to listen to the critical advice of a multilateral institution where they themselves sit on the board than to individual governments or companies interested in promoting a piece of the action.

The Bank's mission to China to explore where that country could use development loans concluded that expectations were too high on both sides. As a result, the Bank and the Chinese government are at work on what they hope will be a realistic loan program both in terms of the Bank's total resources, and in China's ability to handle the infusion of investment money.

Initially, the concentration will be on a small number of projects in four sectors: higher technical education, agriculture, transport, and hydrothermal power.

New Realism
The new sense of realism among China's leaders brings an admission that the real rate of inflation is much higher than the official reported rate — at least double that in the cities. A good deal of the problem of high prices is chalked up to a sudden increase in both blue and white-collar pay. The Chinese are now also concerned by budget deficits.

In addition, there is increasing doubt that the balance-of-payments deficit can be cut substantially, mostly because there is less euphoria about oil production and therefore about potential for oil exports. The Chinese talk openly, in fact, of the possibility that oil production may actually decline in the years ahead.

[Total China, a wholly-owned subsidiary of France's Cie Francaise des Petroles, has found "significant hydrocarbon shows" in its first well off the China coast, the company announced in Paris Wednesday.]

The big surprise for the World Bank experts

was to find that what China called a "planned economy" is even less planned than they imagined. That helps to explain how Deng Xiaoping and some of his eager aides got overcommitted on ambitious joint ventures, notably with Japan.

For many years, the Chinese had been following a Soviet model of highly centralized planning with strong emphasis on heavy industry, and low levels of personal consumption. But the caliber of planners in the commissions layered over about 20 key economic ministries has been low.

Little Empires
Even communications are poor, with each major ministry operating its own little empire. For example, the coal and electricity ministries run their own colleges and universities, and never even meet to coordinate what they are doing.

It is too much to expect that the Chinese system or bureaucracy will be streamlined overnight, but the new resolve of officials, or help from the outside.

Investment expenditures, despite the effort of economic officials such as Vice Premier Gu Mu to bring them down, still run to an extraordinary 35 percent of GNP. A visit to the Canton Trade Fair is enough to show that much of this investment is in outdated and even unusable heavy machinery.

It is going to take time to raise in the provinces the local plant managers who — in the early stages of decentralization — are enjoying their first heady taste of the power to make decisions and spend money. The next two or three years will be rough, and especially frustrating for foreign businessmen who have had to deal with seemingly whimsical ups and downs in Peking.

Japanese Loan Mission

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japan is sending a mission of financial experts to Peking next week for talks on what China plans to do with some 107 billion yen in soft-loans offered over the last two years to help finance infrastructure development, officials said Wednesday.

The loan projects include harbor improvements, a railway and a hydroelectric power plant. The money was extended by the Japanese government's Economic Cooperation Fund. Japanese sources said China has made little use of the loans.

Nixdorf: Hooking Up to IBM for Profits

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Staff Writer

PADERBORN, West Germany — Heinz Nixdorf, the founder of Nixdorf Computer, West Germany's second largest computer maker, talks as though he runs a recession-proof business.

"In a boom, your customers are making money, so they buy computers," Mr. Nixdorf says. "In a recession they cut costs. How? By buying a computer. So when there's a boom, we have 30 percent annual growth, and when there's a recession, 15 percent."

Nixdorf, a privately held concern, is second to Siemens in the West German computer industry and is one of the few companies in the field making money.

Analysts attribute the company's profitable ways to its concept of decentralized computer equipment — the development of smaller computer systems and terminals that hook up to large mainframe computers and to its strong export performance. It is now the largest foreign supplier of computers to the United States.

Foreign Sales

It is Nixdorf's growing foreign sales that helped it offset a slackening performance in the domestic

market in 1979, when earnings at home fell slightly but consolidated worldwide profits totaled \$12 million, up 52 percent from \$7.9 million a year earlier. Worldwide sales in 1979 reached \$683 million, up from \$506.5 million in 1978, and climbed to \$861.8 million last year. The 1980 profit figures have not been released yet.

West Germany now accounts for less than 50 percent of Nixdorf's sales, the United States for 18 percent and Europe for most of the rest. But Klaus Luft, vice chairman of the board, said he could foresee the day when the United States might be the company's largest market.

All has not been easy for Nixdorf. In 1978, the company for the first time sold shares to an outsider — a 25 percent interest in its bank, Deutsche Bank. Nixdorf attributed the sale to the need to raise cash for expansion.

Analysts say that Nixdorf faces its biggest challenge and a serious risk in its move last year to make equipment that plugs into IBM systems.

Ironically, while other West German makers feared to go into the United States, the birthplace of the microchip and the den of International Business Machines, Nixdorf executives say their early entry into the United States sharp-

ened their competitive edge. And they quickly add that their success was not the result of mimicking IBM but of pioneering the concept of decentralized data processing that IBM long ago rejected.

From the start, Mr. Nixdorf has fought what amounts to a religious war against IBM over the concept of centralized versus decentralized computers. Mr. Nixdorf said he foresaw that miniaturization would someday make intelligent terminals that would have access to mainframe computers.

"From the start I asked myself how our customers live," he explained. "And the answer was, we live decently."

The bet paid off. "Logic got cheaper," Mr. Nixdorf explained, referring to the rapid drop in the cost of microprocessors, thanks to miniaturization and mass production. "While things like plastic display terminals became more expensive."

Competing With IBM

Besides Siemens, Nixdorf's chief competitor in West Germany is IBM, which controls 60 percent of the market. Analysts say that Siemens' efforts to copy IBM products have not paid off, and the company is operating in the red. Analysts say that smaller West German computer makers, like Kienzle, are also losing money because they entered the market for smaller computers too late.

Mr. Nixdorf acknowledges that much of his company's success in the highly competitive market for innovative electronics products has come from its skills in precision technology, a field in which West German tool and watch makers have traditionally excelled, producing the systems and peripherals to accompany the chips.

Because West Germany has little innovative edge in microprocessor technology, Nixdorf buys such products from U.S. companies.

NYSE Prices Climb In Lackluster Session

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Late gains by some glamorous and blue chips pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange higher Wednesday in moderate trading after a mostly lackluster session.

Some mixed economic news was offset by signs of a further easing of interest rates, analysts said. They said many investors pulled out of the market in advance of President Reagan's economic policy message to Congress Wednesday night.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.42 to 947.10. Advances led declines 8 to 7 as turnover rose to 40 million shares from 38 million Tuesday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

In the background was a string of government statistics showing that the economy remained resilient in January. Personal income rose 0.9 percent, after an identical rise in December, while housing starts climbed 3.5 percent. The capacity utilization rate for factories rose to a seasonally adjusted 80 percent from 79.8 percent in December. The Federal Reserve said Tuesday the Fed had reported that industrial production rose 0.6 percent in January.

Those reports gave mixed signals to investors hoping for an economic slowdown to ease upward pressure on interest rates. But several major banks cut their broker loan rates to 18 percent from 18 1/2 percent. Broker loan rate cuts often precede reductions in the prime rate.

The dollar rebounded from its early lows as operators covered short positions ahead of the President's 9 p.m. EST speech. Dealers said trading was still thin, adding that the currency markets were also awaiting the Bundesbank's decisions on West German monetary policy Thursday.

American Telephone & Telegraph, the most widely held U.S. stock, raised its quarterly common dividend to \$1.35 a share from \$1.25.

In trading, volume leader Eastman Kodak continued to benefit from its strong fourth quarter earnings report, jumping 2 1/2 to 74 1/2. Market technicians also cited a technical buy signal when the stock rose above 72.

Standard Oil of California added 1 1/2 to 95 1/2, and General Electric 1 to 62 1/2.

Warning of a Collapse
AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland warned foreign producers that unrestrained shipments to this country could lead to the collapse of the U.S. market and endanger to the world economy generally.

The statements on the international economy by the executive council and Mr. Kirkland signaled another in a series of rearmaments in the labor movement's support of free trade.

At a news conference at the council's winter meeting, Mr. Kirkland said that "the nation is in a delicate and rather vulnerable position," particularly the automobile and construction industries.

He stressed that the health of the U.S. market depended on the jobs and incomes of workers and warned that if one or two major companies in basic industries collapsed, or if the industries themselves collapsed, the market would collapse with it.

New Barriers Perceived

The council's statement said that automobiles and automobile parts, steel, textiles, shoes, electronics and new technology fields were the industries most heavily affected by imports. At the same time, it added, U.S. exports are being confronted with a growing array of new trade barriers.

This is leading to a heightened awareness of the major role international trade is playing in the continued erosion of America's industrial base," the council said.

Commerzbank To Make Seipp Chief Executive

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
FRANKFURT — Walter Seipp, 55, has joined Commerzbank, West Germany's third-largest bank, as a member of its managing board and will become president and chief executive officer after the annual meeting on May 7, the Frankfurt-based bank announced.

Robert Dohm, a 61-year-old lawyer and banker, held the position from 1977 until the end of last year, when he resigned because of poor health. Since then, Paul Lichtenberg, 69, who has been chairman of the policy-making supervisory board, has held the job on an interim basis.

Mr. Seipp, who received a law degree from the University of Frankfurt, started his career in 1951 with the Deutsche Bank. He worked for brief periods in the United States at Morgan Stanley and First Boston.

Mr. Seipp returned to Deutsche Bank in 1962 as senior vice president and joined Westdeutsche Landesbank as a managing director in 1974 and became vice chairman of its managing board four years ago.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for February 18, 1981, excluding bank service charges

Location	Unit	Rate	Location	Unit	Rate
Amsterdam	100 guilder	3.3600	London	100 pounds	1.6450
Brussels	100 francs	36.3600	Paris	100 francs	6.5596
Frankfurt	100 marks	2.3636	Geneva	100 francs	36.3600
Madrid	100 pesetas	166.6400	Milan	100 lire	2.0361
Osaka	100 yen	354.6400	Stockholm	100 kronor	4.6656
Switzerland	100 francs	7.2036	Tokyo	100 yen	354.6400
West Germany	100 marks	2.3636	Yokohama	100 yen	354.6400

Dollar values
\$ 1.00 = 1.9360 DM, 1.6360 FF, 1.6360 Lfr., 1.6360 Sfr., 1.6360 Gp., 1.6360 Y.

Currency	Per \$ 1.00	Currency	Per \$ 1.00
Australia	1.4800	Switzerland	7.2036
Belgium	36.3600	Sweden	4.6656
Canada	1.3200	Switzerland	7.2036
Denmark	6.4600	Switzerland	7.2036
France	6.5596	Switzerland	7.2036
Germany	2.3636	Switzerland	7.2036
Italy	2.0361	Switzerland	7.2036
Japan	354.6400	Switzerland	7.2036
Netherlands	3.6036	Switzerland	7.2036
Spain	166.6400	Switzerland	7.2036
Sweden	4.6656	Switzerland	7.2036
Switzerland	7.2036	Switzerland	7.2036
U.S.	1.0000	Switzerland	7.2036
U.K.	1.6450	Switzerland	7.2036

Source: Reuters. (a) Commercial bank. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42

on February 16, 1981: U.S. \$92.26

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Hekking & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

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January 1981

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Ship Repair Yards See Upturn

By Paul Lewis

LISBON.—The slowdown in international trade, the result of a series of oil price explosions that have shaken the world economy since 1974, has pushed Europe's shipbuilders to the brink of insolvency. But for ship repair yards, a recession turns out to have a silver lining.

Two of the Continent's biggest shipyards, located at either end of the Mediterranean, say business is looking up in part because shipowners who skipped on maintenance to save money in the late 1970s when freight rates plunged, are finally being forced to repair their ships. Most cannot afford to go new ones.

"During the worst of the recession, shipowners did the minimum maintenance, but you can't go like that forever," said Fernand Alves, commercial director of Lisnave ship repair yard here, at the mouth of the Tagus River, a nest of magenta and orange waves arranged around the city's largest dry-dock.

Smaller Story in Greece
More than 1,500 miles to the east, at Skaramanga, outside the Constantine Dracopoulos, managing director of Hellenic Shipyards, the biggest ship repair yard in the eastern Mediterranean, is a similar tale.

"Ships with lives of 15 to 20 years are being broken up after 11 years' work," he said, illustrating the extent to which shipowners rushed their vessels during the worst of the recession.

Other repair yards also report a turn in business, which some think will continue. "We have increased pressure on ship repair yards," said Dennis Stone-

bridge, a shipping consultant with the London firm of H.P. Drewry. Noting that cargo shipping losses reached a record last year, itself a sign of poor maintenance, Mr. Stonebridge predicted a general tightening of international maritime safety regulations during the 1980s that will force shipowners to put their vessels into dry-dock for repairs more often.

Lisnave has just edged back into the black after a string of losses since 1974, when it was hit simultaneously by the Portuguese revolution and the quadrupling of oil prices. This year Mr. Alves expects the company, which is jointly owned by Swedish, Dutch and Portuguese interests, to chalk up another slim profit, though he does not know when it will start to pay dividends again.

Worst Seems Over
After losing some \$8 million in 1978 and 1979, Hellenic Shipyards, which is controlled by Stavros Niarchos, one of Greece's richest shipowners, expects to turn a profit of around \$1.5 million in 1980 and remain in the black this year.

Results such as these are scarcely dazzling by the standards of many other industrial sectors. But when ship repairers look at the kind of losses up these days after seeing their share of the world market halved in a decade to barely 20 percent, they have good reason to breathe a sigh of relief.

"The future isn't going to be brilliant, but at least the worst seems over," Mr. Dracopoulos says.

Besides a backlog of overdue maintenance work, other factors are coming to the ship repairers' rescue.

International safety and anti-pollution rules are already being tightened for oil tankers, which must now be retrofitted with an incinerator fire-fighting system as well as a new device enabling them to dump oil waste into the ocean.

And Mr. Stonebridge thinks that the United States and the Common Market countries will continue to impose stricter safety and anti-pollution requirements on tankers and cargo vessels.

Weakening world demand for oil means many of the largest tankers are still laid up; that is particularly painful for a yard like Lisnave, whose huge dry-dock was specially built to accommodate them. But the number of cargo ships sailing these days — and therefore in need of periodic repairs — is much greater than it was three years ago.

Lisnave and Hellenic Shipyards — and, in fact, all European ship repairers — still face powerful competition from the big, new ship

repair yards in Singapore and Taiwan. But both have also profited from a number of special factors.

At Skaramanga, Hellenic Shipyards thinks it is well placed to profit from the increase in sea traffic through the eastern Mediterranean expected to follow last year's widening of the Suez Canal, which can now take ships of up to 300,000 tons. The yard also services the U.S. 6th Fleet and hopes to benefit from the general buildup of Western naval forces in the area.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States	
Aetna Life & Casualty	
4th Quarter	1980
Revenue	130.8
Profits	13.2
Per Share	1.44
Year	1980
Revenue	508.3
Profits	59.5
Per Share	6.30
GAP	
4th Quarter	1980
Revenue	384.79
Profits	246.29
Per Share	7.62
Year	1980
Revenue	1,511.1
Profits	677.22
Per Share	233.50
Motorola	
4th Quarter	1980
Revenue	803.1
Profits	49.1
Per Share	1.57
Year	1980
Revenue	3,100.2
Profits	156.1
Per Share	5.94
Whirlpool	
4th Quarter	1980
Revenue	532.8
Profits	34.3
Per Share	0.75
Year	1980
Revenue	2,100.2
Profits	101.7
Per Share	2.81
T.R.W.	
4th Quarter	1980
Revenue	1,200.0
Profits	37.2
Per Share	1.49
Year	1980
Revenue	4,980.0
Profits	211.9
Per Share	6.39

Canadian Indexes

Index	Close	Previous
Montreal	3,192.79	3,192.79
Toronto	2,192.79	2,192.79

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, February 17, 1981

Stock	High	Low	Close	Change
1000 BHP	21.1	20.9	21.0	+0.1
1000 BHP	21.1	20.9	21.0	+0.1
1000 BHP	21.1	20.9	21.0	+0.1
1000 BHP	21.1	20.9	21.0	+0.1
1000 BHP	21.1	20.9	21.0	+0.1

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E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb
Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin
Salomon Brothers Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Warburg Paribas Becker Wertheim & Co., Inc. Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.
ABD Securities Corporation A. E. Ames & Co. Arnold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. Atlantic Capital
Basle Securities Corporation Alex. Brown & Sons F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc. A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.
EuroPartners Securities Corporation Farnestock & Co. Robert Fleming Hambrecht & Quist
Kleinwort, Benson Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc. Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden Inc.
New Court Securities Corporation Oppenheimer & Co., Inc. Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.
Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc. Wood Gundy Incorporated

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Banque Nationale de Paris Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A. Lazard Brothers & Co., Lazard Freres & Cie.
Pierson, Helderberg & Pierson N.V. Vercas and Westbank Westdeutsche Landesbank
February, 1981

Great personal achievement has a lot in common with merchant banking at its best.



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BHF-BANK traces its proud history to the mid-nineteenth century when its founders were among the most influential merchant bankers of their time: helping to build whole industries, from railways and steel companies to mining and exploration, acting as private clearing houses, opening up new markets in the far corners of the world and providing sound advice on investment opportunities.

BHF-BANK serves nine out of ten top German concerns and its international corporate banking experts advise multinational companies around the world. It is active in most decisive financial centers, with own offices or subsidiaries in New York, London, Zurich, Luxembourg and the Cayman Islands as well as service points in many other strategic locations around the globe.

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BHF-BANK International: 88 Grand-Rue, Luxembourg L-1012, Tel.: 49 49 49
Munich Office: 28, Zurich Office: 8, Hong Kong Office: 10, Johannesburg Office: 10, Los Angeles Office: 10, Madrid Office: 10, New York Office: 10, Singapore Office: 10, Tokyo Office: 10

New Issue

These Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

19th February, 1981

NYK LINE

U.S. \$50,000,000

NIPPON YUSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

7-3/4 per cent. Convertible Bonds Due 1996

Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited
Banque Nationale de Paris
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Morgan Stanley International
Société Générale

Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Kreditbank International Group
Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.
Orion Bank Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Abu Dhabi Investment Company
AMRO International Limited
Bank of America International Limited
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême Orient
Banque Worms
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Chase Manhattan Limited
County Bank Limited
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Japan International Bank Limited
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait Pacific Finance Company Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
National Bank of Abu Dhabi
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Namura Europe N.V.
Solomon Brothers International Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell Limited
J. Vantabel & Co.

Ahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Bank of Tokyo International Limited
Banque Gutzwiller, Kurz, Burgener (Overseas) Limited
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Blyth Eastman Paine Webber International Ltd.
Chemical Bank International Group
Dai-ichi Kangyo International Limited
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Jardine Fleming & Company Limited
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Morgan Guaranty Ltd.
National Commercial Bank
Nippon Credit International (H.K.) Ltd.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited
Singapore-Japan Merchant Bank Limited
Sumitomo Finance International
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Wako International (Europe) Limited
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Banca del Gottardo
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft
Citicorp International Group
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
Dai-ichi Securities Co., Ltd.
DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Fuji International Finance Limited
IBJ International Limited
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers Asia
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
LTCB International Limited
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
MTGB & Schroder Bank S.A.
New Japan Securities Europe Limited
Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru (Europe) Limited
Pierson, Helderberg & Pierson N.V.
Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd.
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
Wood Gundy Limited

China 100

111	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684
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February 18, 1981

[illegible]

4.00	4.00	Heckermann	84.50	84.00	STI INDEX : 22
1.00	87.88	Preussag	135.00	133.00	Previous : 212

2.40	22.50	Carrefour
1.70	73.50	Clim Lafarge

[illegible]

Cadbury Sc.	0.75 1/2	0.74 1/2	Mobilindex
Cons. Gold Fds	4.33	4.30	Nord-Est L

ICI	292	292	Roussel Uclaf
Schering			

[illegible]

54.70	W Driehn	\$71 1/2	72.00	Elektrawatt
245.50	W Holding	\$71 3/4	72 1/2	Fisher

725.00	ARIC	8.90	8.90	St. Louis
376.00	Basinai	737.00	713.00	Winterthur

[illegible]

Floating Rate Notes

177/16	7-30	99%	99%	Indo-Suez 5 1/2-85	173
				Indo-Suez 5 1/2-89	142

[illegible]

175/16	8-12	99%	100%	IC Industries 1951	17 15/16
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177b	2-15	97-98	100-2	Partner 7-84	174c
159a	5-1	997b	997b	C. Lion 5-1-87	172b

West	8th Asak	CONWEG	23% 3%	Griffin	11% 17%	Nickson	8
7-10	9th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-11	10th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-12	11th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-13	12th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-14	13th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-15	14th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-16	15th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-17	16th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-18	17th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-19	18th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-20	19th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-21	20th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-22	21st Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-23	22nd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-24	23rd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-25	24th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-26	25th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-27	26th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-28	27th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-29	28th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-30	29th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-31	30th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-32	31st Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-33	32nd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-34	33rd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-35	34th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-36	35th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-37	36th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-38	37th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-39	38th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-40	39th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-41	40th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-42	41st Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-43	42nd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-44	43rd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-45	44th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-46	45th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-47	46th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-48	47th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-49	48th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-50	49th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-51	50th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-52	51st Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-53	52nd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-54	53rd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-55	54th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-56	55th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-57	56th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-58	57th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-59	58th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-60	59th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-61	60th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-62	61st Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-63	62nd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-64	63rd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-65	64th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-66	65th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-67	66th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-68	67th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-69	68th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-70	69th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-71	70th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-72	71st Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-73	72nd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-74	73rd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-75	74th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-76	75th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-77	76th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-78	77th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-79	78th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-80	79th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-81	80th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-82	81st Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-83	82nd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-84	83rd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-85	84th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-86	85th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-87	86th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-88	87th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-89	88th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-90	89th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-91	90th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-92	91st Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-93	92nd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-94	93rd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-95	94th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-96	95th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-97	96th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-98	97th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-99	98th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-100	99th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-101	100th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-102	101st Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-103	102nd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-104	103rd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-105	104th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-106	105th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-107	106th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-108	107th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-109	108th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-110	109th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-111	110th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-112	111th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-113	112th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-114	113th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-115	114th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-116	115th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-117	116th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-118	117th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-119	118th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-120	119th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-121	120th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-122	121st Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-123	122nd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-124	123rd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-125	124th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-126	125th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-127	126th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-128	127th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-129	128th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-130	129th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-131	130th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-132	131st Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-133	132nd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-134	133rd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-135	134th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-136	135th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-137	136th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-138	137th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-139	138th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-140	139th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-141	140th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-142	141st Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-143	142nd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-144	143rd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-145	144th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-146	145th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-147	146th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-148	147th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-149	148th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-150	149th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-151	150th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-152	151st Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-153	152nd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-154	153rd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-155	154th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-156	155th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
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7-160	159th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-161	160th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-162	161st Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-163	162nd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-164	163rd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-165	164th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
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7-167	166th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-168	167th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-169	168th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-170	169th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-171	170th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-172	171st Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-173	172nd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-174	173rd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-175	174th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-176	175th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-177	176th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-178	177th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-179	178th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-180	179th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-181	180th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-182	181st Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-183	182nd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-184	183rd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-185	184th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-186	185th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-187	186th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-188	187th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-189	188th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-190	189th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-191	190th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-192	191st Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-193	192nd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-194	193rd Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-195	194th Asak	Cambridge	10	1	29	Laurel	25%
7-196	195th Asak	Cambridge	10				

February 18, 1981

Fund	Total Assets	Assets Under Management
FLC/a Bk of Bermuda,Berm.		Other Funds

[illegible]

2 M	173:16 - 175:16	105:16 - 107:16	7 1/2 - 7 1/2	13 1/2 - 13 15/16
3 M	177:16 - 179:16	109:16 - 111:16	7 1/2 - 7 1/2	13 1/2 - 13 15/16

European Steel Mills

[illegible]

هكذا آمن الأهل

مكة المكرمة

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Chicago Futures
February 18, 1981

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close. Includes futures for various grains and livestock.

Market Summary
NYSE Most Active

Table with 2 columns: Stock, Change. Lists top trading volume on NYSE.

Jones Averages

Table with 2 columns: Index, Value. Shows closing values for Dow Jones averages.

Jones Bond Averages

Table with 2 columns: Index, Value. Shows closing values for bond averages.

Standard & Poors

Table with 2 columns: Index, Value. Shows closing value for S&P 500.

NYSE Index

Table with 2 columns: Index, Value. Shows closing value for NYSE composite.

d-List Trading in N.Y.

Table with 2 columns: Stock, Change. Lists price changes for d-listed stocks.

American Most Active

Table with 2 columns: Stock, Change. Lists top trading volume on AMEX.

AMEX Index

Table with 2 columns: Index, Value. Shows closing value for AMEX composite.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close. Continuation of U.S. commodity prices.

International Monetary Market

Table with 4 columns: Currency, High, Low, Close. Shows exchange rates.

New York Futures
February 18, 1981

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close. Shows futures prices for New York.

London Commodities

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close. Shows commodity prices for London.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close. Continuation of U.S. commodity prices.

Cash Prices
February 18, 1981

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close. Shows spot prices.

Commodity Indexes
February 18, 1981

Table with 4 columns: Index, High, Low, Close. Shows commodity index values.

Dividends
February 18, 1981

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Dividend, Ex-Dividend, Payable. Lists dividend information.

Wednesday's
New Highs and Lows

Table with 4 columns: Stock, High, Low, Change. Lists daily price ranges.

Average U.K. Pay Up 19%

LONDON — Average earnings in Britain were 19.4 percent higher in December than a year earlier, after an 18.9 percent rise in the 12 months to November, the Employment Department said Wednesday.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close. Continuation of U.S. commodity prices.

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Over-the-Counter

ing Prices, February 18, 1981

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Back Page)

LOW COST FLIGHTS: ON LEAVE BUSINESS... HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL: CHARTER A VACATION... HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS: U.S.A. TUDOR HOTEL... EDUCATION: SPEAK FRENCH... FOR SALE & WANTED: BANGALOW FLOWER BROOK...

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 18. Multiple columns listing stock prices, changes, and volume for various companies.

Notes: Sales figures are unofficial... "An office building in Texas" "A restaurant in Buckinghamshire" "A house in a garage in Puerto Rico"

West led the spade two.

